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The Botanical Magazine, Or, Flower-garden Displayed

William Curtis

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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. IV.

Obſerve the riſing Lily's ſnowy grace,
Obſerve the various vegetable race;
They neither toil nor ſpin, but careleſs grow,
Yet ſee how warm they bluſh! how bright they glow!
What regal veſtments can with them compare!
What king ſo ſhining, or what queen ſo fair.

THOMSON.

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LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. ANNUAL LAVATERA.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex: exterior 3-fidus. *Arilli* plurimi, monospermi.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVATERA *trimestris* caule scabro herbaceo, foliis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, fructibus orbiculo tectis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 974. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 452.

LAVATERA *(althæafolia)* foliis infimis cordato-orbiculatis, caulinis trilobis acuminatis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, caule herbaceo. *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

MALVA folio vario. *Baub. Pin.* 315.

MALVA Hispanica flore carneo amplo.

The Spanish blush Mallow. *Park. Parad. p.* 366.

Our plant is undoubtedly the *Spanish blush Mallow* of PARKINSON, and the *Lavatera althæafolia* of MILLER; according to the former, it is a native of Spain, according to the latter, of Syria.

Mr. MILLER considers it as distinct from the *trimestris*; Mr. AITON has no *althæafolia* in his *Hort. Kew.* we are therefore to conclude that the *althæafolia* of MILLER, and the *trimestris* of LINNÆUS are one and the same species.

Of the annuals commonly raised in our gardens, this is one of the most shewy, as well as the most easily cultivated; its seeds are to be sown in March, on the borders where they are to remain, the plants thinned as they come up, and kept clear of weeds.

It varies with white blossoms, and flowers from July to September.

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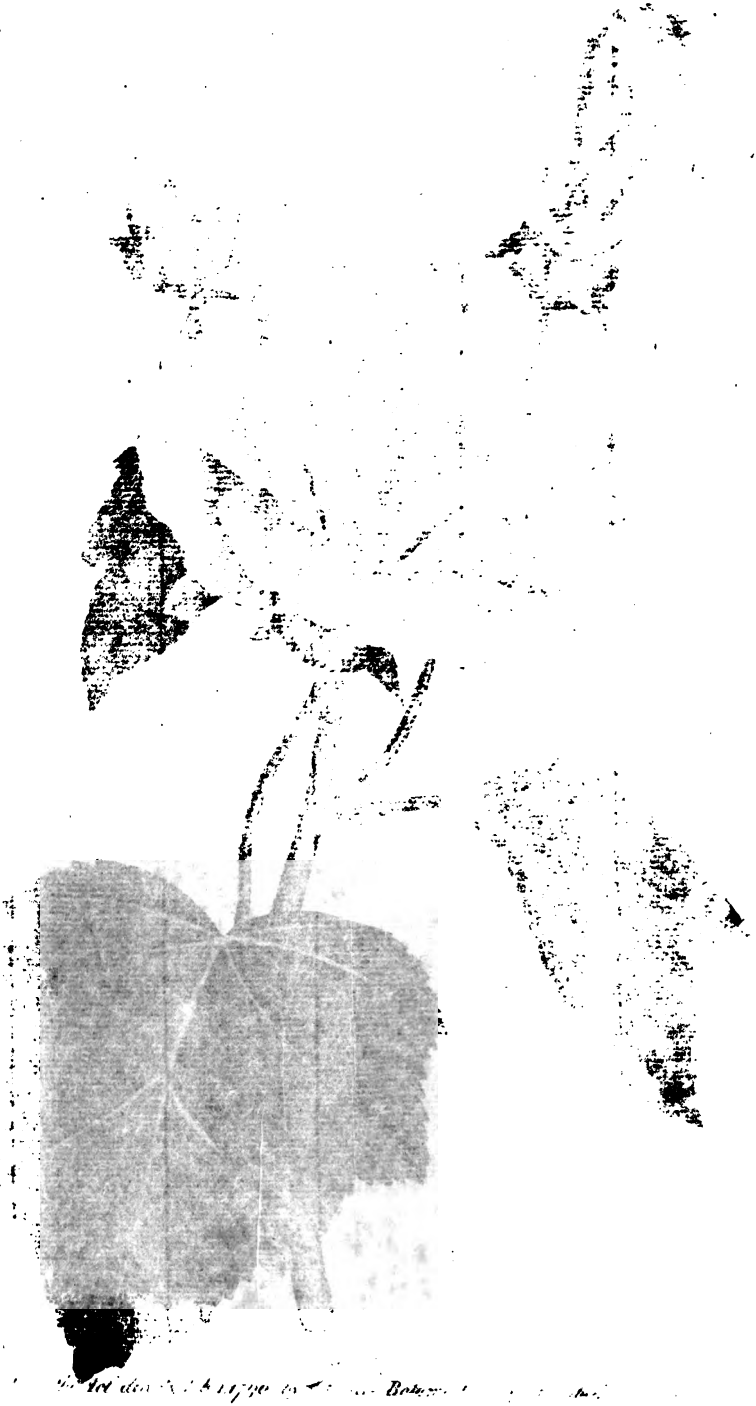

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LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. ANNUAL LAVATERA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx duplex; exterior 3 fidus. *Semina* plurima, monosperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVATERA *trimestris* caule scabro herbaceo, foliis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, fructibus orbiculato-reflexis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 974. *Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. 412.

LAVATERA (*althææfolia*) foliis inferis cordato-orbiculatis, caulinis trilobis acuminatis glabris, pedunculis unifloris, caule herbaceo. *Miller's Gard. Dict.* ed. 6. n. 1.

LAVATERA folio variegato. *Bauh. Pin.* 314.

MALVA Hispanica flore carneo simplo.

The Spanish single Mallow. *Park. Parad.* p. 370.

This plant is undoubtedly the *Spanish tree Mallow* of Parkinson, and the *Lavatera althææfolia* of Miller; and from the former, it is a native of Spain, growing in the warmer parts of Syria.

Mr. Miller considers it as a distinct species from the *Lavatera arborea*, which has no *althææfolia* in his *Herb.* from whence we conclude that the *althææfolia* of Miller is only a variety of the *arborea*, some of the seeds of which have come up with the *trimestris*, and gone through the same changes as the *trimestris* has done, as it is not easy to distinguish the seedling plants of the two species from each other, the flowers of which, on the borders of the fields, the bees have been observed to visit, when they could not get at those of the *trimestris*.

It flowers with the *trimestris*, and flowers from

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MIMOSA VERTICILLATA. WHORL'D-LEAV'D MIMOSA.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. ſ. plura. *Piſt.* 1. *Legumen.*

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. 10. plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *verticillata* inermis, foliis verticillatis linearibus pungentibus. *L'Herit. ſert. angl. t.* 41. *Hort. Kew. p.* 438.

The radical leaves of plants uſually differ in ſhape from thoſe of the ſtalk, in ſome plants remarkably ſo; the *Lepidium perfoliatum* figured in the *Flora Auſtriaca* of Profeſſor JACQUIN is a ſtriking inſtance of this diſſimilarity: the *Lathyrus Aphaca*, a Britiſh plant, figured in the *Flora Lond.* is ſtill more ſuch, as large entire leaf-like ſtipulæ grow in pairs on the ſtalk, inſtead of leaves, while the true leaves next the root, viſible when the plant firſt comes up from ſeed, are few in number, and thoſe pinnated. The preſent plant no leſs admirably illuſtrates the above remark, the leaves which firſt appear on the ſeedling plants being pinnated, as is repreſented in the ſmall figure on the plate, while thoſe which afterwards come forth grow in whorls. We have obſerved the ſame diſpoſition to produce diſſimilar leaves in ſeveral other ſpecies of *Mimoſa*, which have ariſen from Botany-Bay ſeeds, lately introduced.

This ſingular ſpecies, on the authority of Mr. DAVID NELSON, is a native of New South-Wales, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

We firſt ſaw it in flower, and have ſince ſeen it with ripe ſeed-pods, at Mr. MALCOLM's, Kennington.

It is properly a green-houſe plant, and propagated only by ſeeds, which are to be ſown on a gentle hot-bed.

It is ſome years in arriving at its flowering ſtate.

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MIMOSA VERTICILLATA. WHORL'D-LEAV'D MIMOSA.

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Generic Character.

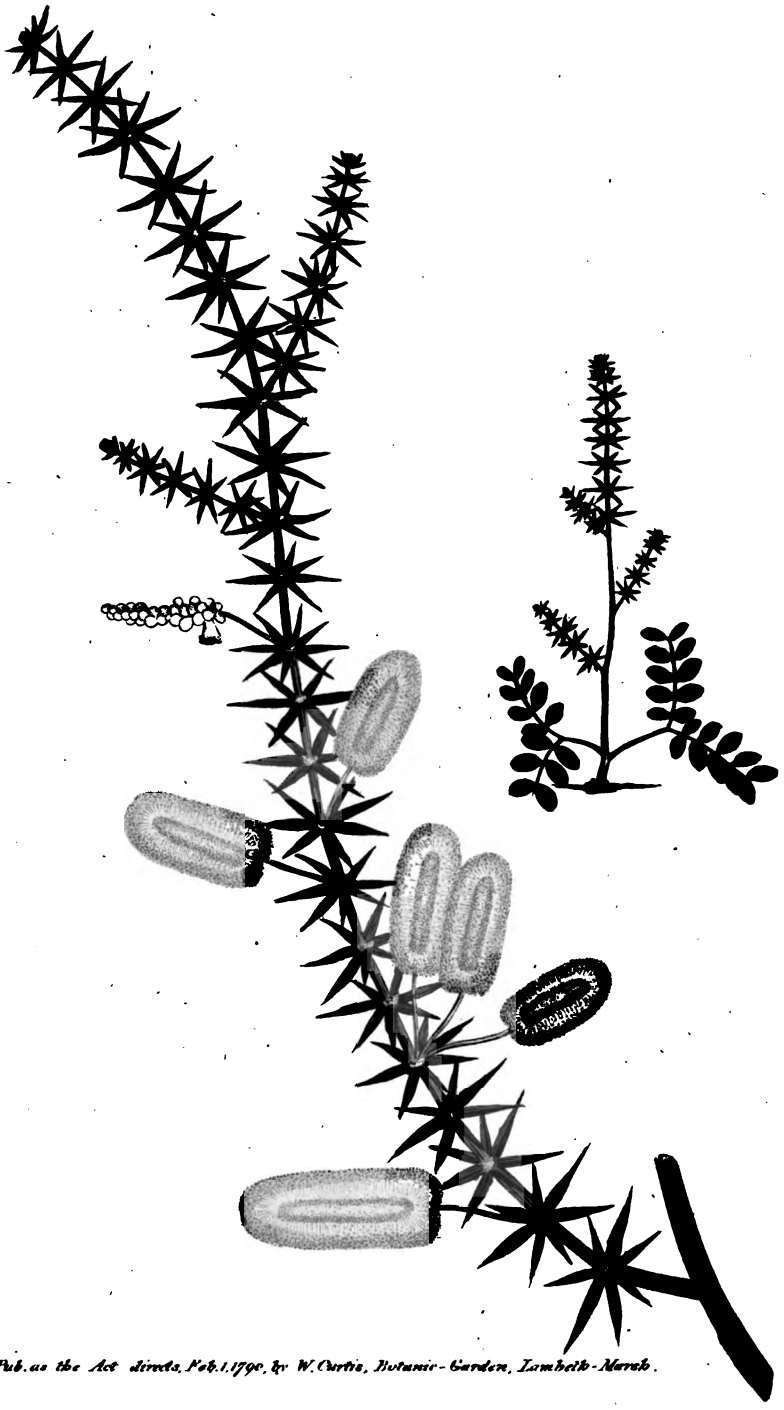
HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. *Germen* [illegible]. *Semen* [illegible].

MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. 10. 15 etc.

Specific Character and Synonyma.

MIMOSA *verticillata* inermis, foliis verticillatis bipinnatis. *Linn. Spec. Plant.* [illegible]. *Mant.* [illegible].

The radical leaves of plants [illegible] differ in their form from those on the stalk, as leaves [illegible] remarkably so; [illegible] the first [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible], a [illegible], [illegible] in the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



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LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS, TUBEROUS LATHYRUS, OR EARTH-NUT.

[illegible]

[illegible] DIANDRIA.

[illegible]

S. [illegible] Leaves [illegible], Tuberous Root. Cal. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Grows [illegible] in [illegible] many [illegible] specimens of this plant, which he [illegible] on [illegible] plantation, and afforded a pleasing [illegible] that [illegible] to the [illegible] as *Linnæus* [illegible] eat [illegible] roots, which [illegible] the *Helianthus* [illegible] *Artichoke*) produce [illegible] the taste of that plant, are in high [illegible] article of food, and as such even cultivated [illegible].

It flowers from June to the end of [illegible] a beautiful hedge [illegible] than the [illegible], yet [illegible] on account of its creeping [illegible] [illegible] plentifully [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS. TUBEROUS LATHYRUS, or PEASE EARTH-NUT.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, ſupra villoſus, ſuperne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ ſuperiores 2 breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *tuberoſus* pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllis: foliolis ovalibus, internodiis nudiis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 663.

LATHYRUS arvenſis repens tuberoſus. *Bauh. Pin.* 344.

LATHYRUS arvenſis ſive terræ glandes. Peaſe Earth-Nuts. *Parkinſ. Theat. p.* 1061.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in various parts of France and Germany; Mr. PHILIP HURLOCK lately ſhewed me ſome dried ſpecimens of this plant, which he gathered in the corn fields, on the *Luneburgh Heide*, in *Upper Luſatia*, where it grew plentifully, and afforded a pleaſing appearance to the curious traveller:—not ſo to the huſbandman, to whom it is as noxious as the *Convolvulus arvenſis (ſmall Bindweed)* is with us, and equally difficult to extirpate, having powerfully creeping roots, which ſomewhat like the *Helianthus tuberoſus* (commonly called *Jeruſalem Artichoke)* produce large tubera, and which like thoſe of that plant, are in high eſteem with ſome as an article of food, and as ſuch even cultivated abroad.

It flowers from June to the end of Auguſt. It is certainly a beautiful hardy perennial, ſimilar to (but of more humble growth) than the everlaſting pea, yet muſt be cautiouſly introduced on account of its creeping roots, by which it is moſt readily propagated, rarely ripening its ſeeds with us.

It is, perhaps, better ſuited to decorate the unclip'd hedge of the pleaſure-ground, than the border of the flower-garden.

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CISTUS LADANIFERUS. GUM CISTUS.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 5-petala. *Calyx* 5-phyllus: foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CISTUS *ladaniferus* arboreſcens exſtipulatus, foliis lanceolatis ſupra lævibus, petiolis baſi coalitis vaginantibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 497.

CISTUS ladanifera Hiſpanica incana. *Bauh. Pin.* 467.

CISTUS Ledon. The Gum Ciſtus or Sweet Holly Roſe. *Park. Parad. p.* 422.

One of the moſt ornamental hardy ſhrubs we poſſeſs; at once pleaſing to the eye, and grateful to the ſmell; for, as MILLER obſerves, the whole plant in warm weather exudes a ſweet glutinous ſubſtance, which has a very ſtrong balſamic ſcent, ſo as to perfume the circumambient air to a great diſtance.

Its bloſſoms, which appear in June and July in great profuſion, exhibit a remarkable inſtance of quickly-fading beauty, opening and expanding to the morning ſun, and before night ſtrewing the ground with their elegant remains: as each ſucceeding day produces new bloſſoms, this deciduous diſpoſition of the petals, common to the genus, is the leſs to be regretted.

Is a native of Spain and Portugal, prefers a dry ſoil, and warm ſheltered ſituation, and in very ſevere ſeaſons requires ſome kind of covering.

Cultivated 1656, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT, jun. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

Is readily increaſed from cuttings; but MILLER remarks, that the beſt plants are raiſed from ſeeds.

Varies with waved leaves, and in having petals without a ſpot at the baſe.

Is not the plant from whence the Ladanum of the ſhops is produced, though affording in warmer countries than ours a ſimilar gum, hence its name of *ladanifera* is not ſtrictly proper.

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CISTUS LADANIFERUS. GUM CISTUS.

Corol. of Cistus.

Calyx of Cistus.

Corol. petala. Calyx 5 phyllus. Foliolis duobus minoribus [illegible]

Specific Characters and Synonyms.

CISTUS *Ladaniferus* arboreus erectus, foliis lanceolatis, [illegible] laevibus, floribus bini-ternis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435.*

CISTUS ladaniferus Hispanicus [illegible] *Lob. Ic. 593.*

CISTUS Ledon. The Gum Cistus or Sweet Holy [illegible] *Park. Parad. p. 422.*

[illegible] the more curious and hardy shrubs we [illegible] [illegible] the eye, and grateful to the [illegible] [illegible] the sea-coast in warm weather [illegible] [illegible] which has a very strong [illegible] [illegible] the circumambient air to [illegible]

[illegible] plant and fatty in [illegible] [illegible] key-like [illegible] [illegible] long fun, and [illegible] [illegible] plant remains [illegible] [illegible] this exertions [illegible] [illegible] as the lef[illegible]

[illegible] bees a dry [illegible] [illegible] the foalous [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] GANT, jun[illegible]

[illegible] settings [illegible] [illegible] from seed.

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] w[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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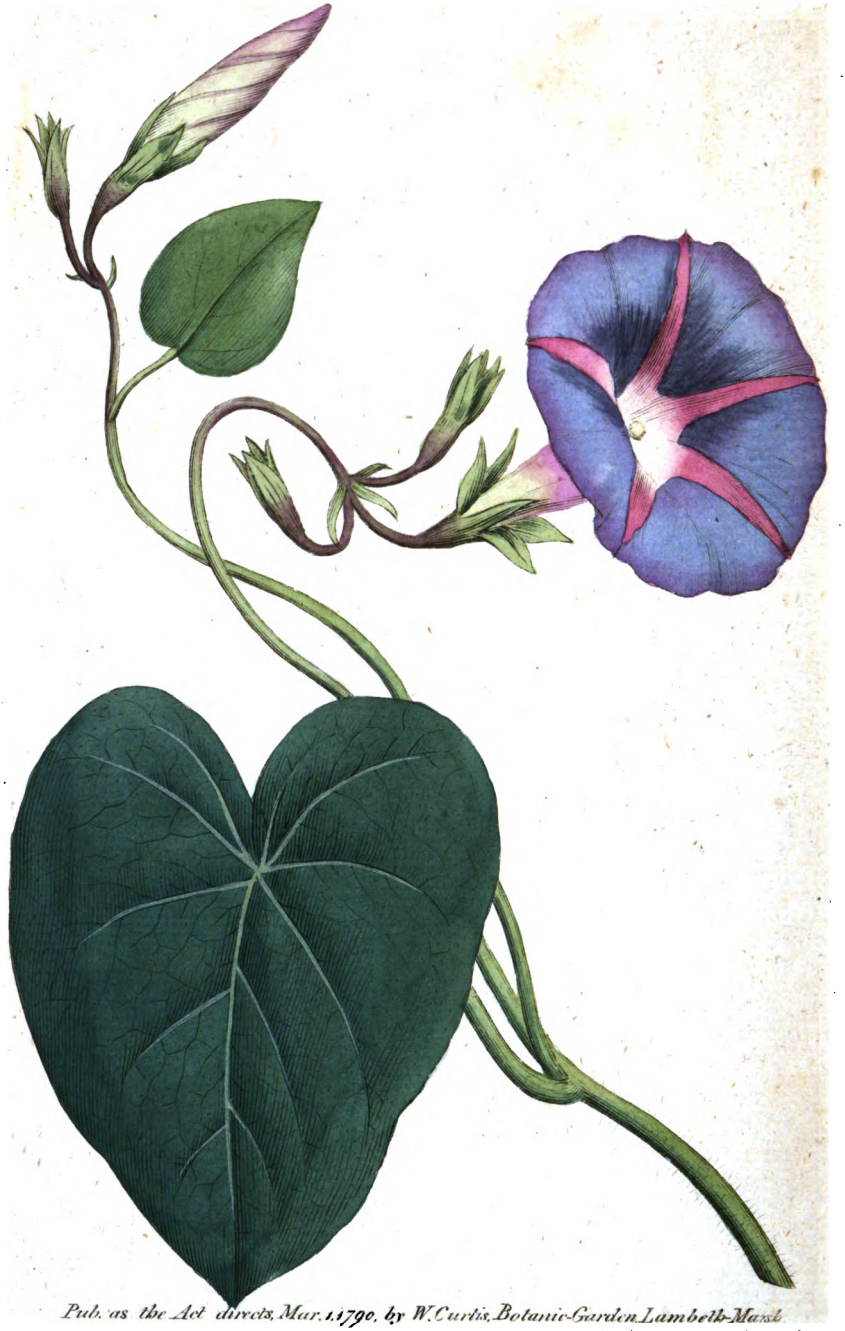

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CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE BINDWEED, or CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capsula* 2-locularis, loculis dispermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus* foliis cordatis mutivis, fructibus pernans, pedunculis incrassatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* p. 144. *Mant.* n. 200.

CONVOLVULUS purpureus foliis subrotundis. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS caule leus major rotundi folius.

The greater blew Bindweede or Bell flower with [illegible] leaves. *Park. Parad.* p. 398.

"Is an annual plant which grows naturally in [illegible] "rica, but has been long cultivated for ornament in the "Engliſh gardens, and is generally known by the title of "Convolvulus major. Of this there are three or four diſtinct "varieties; the moſt common hath a purple flower, but there "is one with a white, another with a red, and one with a "whitiſh-blue flower, which hath white ſeeds. All theſe va- "rieties I have cultivated many years, without obſerving them "to change. If the ſeeds of theſe ſorts are ſown in the ſpring "upon a warm border where the plants are deſigned to re- "main, they will require no other culture but to keep them "clear from weeds, and place ſome ſmall ſtakes down by them, "for their ſtalks to twine about, otherwiſe they will ſpread "on the ground and make a bad appearance. Theſe plants, "if they are properly ſupported, will riſe to the height of ſix feet "or more in warm ſummers; they flower in June, July, and "Auguſt, and will continue till the firſt froſt kills them. They "may alſo be raiſed on a hot-bed early in the ſpring, and tranſplanted [illegible]

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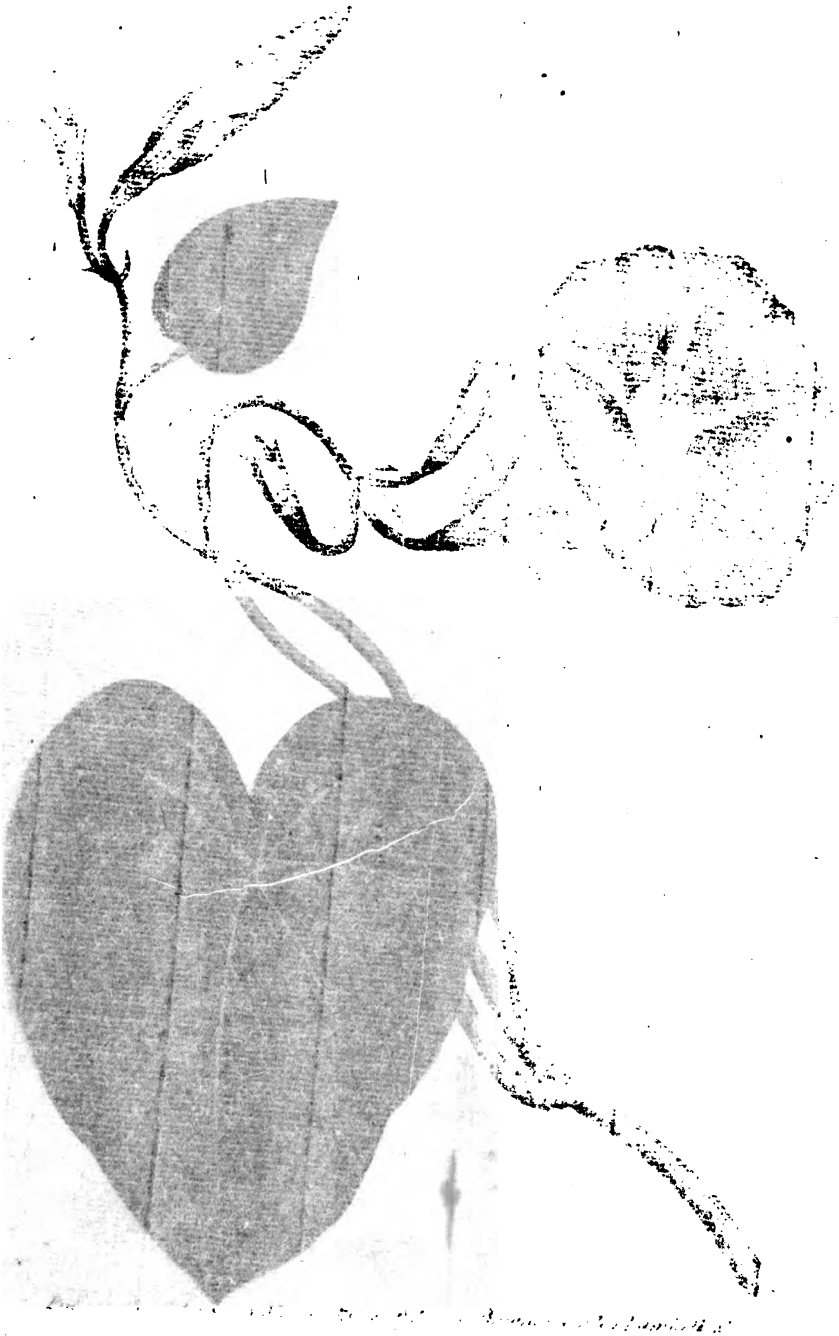

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CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS. PURPLE BINDWEED, or CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſula* 2-locularis, loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus* foliis cordatis indiviſis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incraſſatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 200.

CONVOLVULUS purpureus folio ſubrotundo. *Bauh. Pin.* 295.

CONVOLVULUS cæruleus major rotundifolius.

The greater blew Bindweede or Bell-flower with round leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 358.

" Is an annual plant which grows naturally in Aſia and Ame-
" rica, but has been long cultivated for ornament in the
" Engliſh gardens, and is generally known by the title of
" Convolvulus major. Of this there are three or four laſting
" varieties; the moſt common hath a purple flower, but there
" is one with a white, another with a red, and one with a
" whitiſh-blue flower, which hath white ſeeds. All theſe va-
" rieties I have cultivated many years, without obſerving them
" to change. If the ſeeds of theſe ſorts are ſown in the ſpring,
" upon a warm border where the plants are deſigned to re-
" main, they will require no other culture but to keep them
" clear from weeds, and place ſome tall ſtakes down by them,
" for their ſtalks to twine about, otherwiſe they will ſpread
" on the ground and make a bad appearance. Theſe plants,
" if they are properly ſupported, will riſe ten or twelve feet
" high in warm Summers: they flower in June, July, and
" Auguſt, and will continue till the froſt kills them. Their
" ſeeds ripen in autumn." *Miller's Gard. Dict. ed.* 4*to.* 1771.

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SILENE PENDULA. PENDULOUS CATCHFLY.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata, coronata ad faucem. Capsula 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyme.

SILENE *pendula* calycibus fructiferis pendulis inflatis: angulis decem scabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg. tab. ed. 14. Mill. p.* 421.

VISCAGO hirsuta ficula, lychnidis aquaticæ facie supina. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 421. *t.* 312 *f.* 403.

Grows spontaneously in Sicily and Crete, is an annual of humble growth, and hence a suitable plant for the borders of the flower garden, or the decoration of Rock-work, as its blossoms are showy, and not of very short duration.

It flowers in June and July, and if suffered to scatter its seeds, will come up yearly without any trouble.

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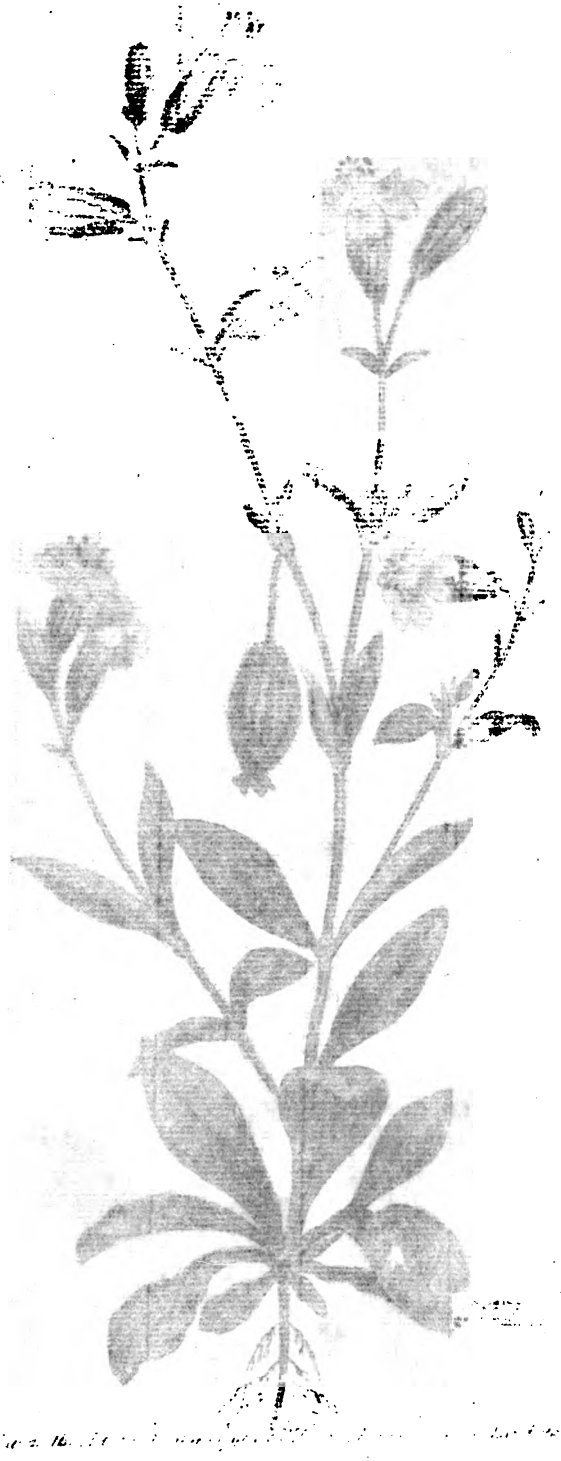

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SILENE PENDULA. PENDULOUS CATCHFLY.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ventricoſus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata, coronata ad faucem. Capſula 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *pendula* calycibus fructiferis pendulis inflatis: angulis decem ſcabris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 421.

VISCAGO hirſuta ſicula, lychnidis aquaticæ facie, ſupina. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* 421. *t.* 312. *f.* 404.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Sicily and Crete; is an annual of humble growth, and hence a ſuitable plant for the borders of the flower garden, or the decoration of Rock-work, as its bloſſoms are ſhewy, and not of very ſhort duration.

It flowers in June and July, and if once permitted to ſcatter its ſeeds, will come up yearly without any trouble.

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LATHYRUS SATIVUS. BLUE-FLOWER'D LATHYRUS, or CHICHLING-VETCH.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, ſupra villoſus, ſuperne latior. *Calycis* laciniæ ſuperiores 2 breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *ſativus* pedunculis uniflоris, cirrhis diphyllis tetraphylliſque, leguminibus ovatis compreſſis dorſo bimarginatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 662.

LATHYRUS ſativus, flore, fructuque albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 343.

A native of France, Spain, and Italy, and diſtinguiſhable when in flower by the blue colour of its bloſſoms, which are ſometimes however milk-white; but its ſeed-pods afford a more certain mark of diſtinction, being unuſually ſhort, broad, and winged on the back.

This ſpecies grows to the height of about two feet, and is uſually ſown in the ſpring with other annuals; though not ſo beautiful, it forms a contraſt to the ſweet and Tangier Pea, and may be introduced where there is plenty of room, or a deſire of poſſeſſing and knowing moſt of the plants of a genus.

It flowers in June and July.

Cultivated 1739, by Mr. PHILIP MILLER. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

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A native of [illegible] Spain, and Italy, and differing [illegible] when [illegible] having been [illegible] of its [illegible] forbearing [illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the back.

[illegible] grows [illegible] to the height of about two feet, [illegible] ultimate [illegible] [illegible] with other annuals, though [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] contrast [illegible] the sweet and [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] where there is plenty of room [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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LIMODORUM TUBEROSUM. TUBEROUS-ROOTED LIMODORUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium monophyllum, concavum, pedicellatum, intra petalum infimum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIMODORUM *tuberoſum* floribus ſubſpicatis barbatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 301.

For this rare plant I am indebted to the very laudable exertions of a late Gardener of mine, JAMES SMITH, who, in the ſpring of the year 1788, examining attentively the bog earth which had been brought over with ſome plants of the *Dionæa Muſcipula*, found ſeveral ſmall tooth-like knobby roots, which being placed in pots of the ſame earth, and plunged into a tan-pit having a gentle heat, produced plants the enſuing ſummer, two of which flowered, and from the ſtrongeſt of thoſe our figure was taken.

From this circumſtance we learn, that this ſpecies is a native of South Carolina, and properly a bog plant, growing ſpontaneouſly with the *Dionæa Muſcipula*.

Both Mr. DRYANDER and Dr. J. E. SMITH aſſure me, that it is the true *Limodorum tuberoſum* of LINNÆUS; the one uſually called by that name is a native of the Weſt-Indies, and treated as a ſtove plant.

From the little experience we have had of the management of this ſpecies, it appears to us to be ſcarcely hardy enough for the open border, yet not tender enough to require a ſtove. We have ſucceeded beſt by treating it in the manner above mentioned; we may obſerve, that the tan-pit ſpoken of was built in the open garden, not in a ſtove, and was for the purpoſe of raiſing plants or ſeeds by a gentle heat, as well as for ſtriking cuttings and ſecuring plants from cold in the winter.

Our figure will make a deſcription of the plant unneceſſary, its flowering ſtem with us has ariſen to the height of a foot and a half, the number of flowers has not exceeded five. In its moſt luxuriant ſtate it will probably be found much larger, and to produce more flowers.

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LILIUM TUBEROSUM. TUBEROUS-ROOTED LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Character.

Nectarium [illegible] petalum, tubo petalorum [illegible].

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM [illegible] foliis tubiporis barbatis. *Mill. Dict. Amœn. Acad.* [illegible].

, F[illegible] tion[illegible] spri[illegible] whi[illegible] *Muj.*[illegible] beir[illegible] pit[illegible] two[illegible] fou[illegible].

F[illegible] nati[illegible] spor[illegible]

E[illegible] that[illegible] usu[illegible] and[illegible]

l[illegible] of th[illegible] the[illegible] hav[illegible] tio[illegible] in[illegible] rai[illegible] cu[illegible] its[illegible] an[illegible] In[illegible] la[illegible]

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CAMPANULA. CARPATIAN BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx five-cleft. *Corolla* bell-shaped, five-cleft. *Stigma* simple. *Capsule* three-celled, opening sideways between the lateral teeth.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *carpatica*: Foliis glabris cordatis serratis petiolatis, pedunculis elongatis, calycibus reflexo glabris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 207. *Scopol.* p. 140. *Jacq. Austr.* t. 1 t. 55.

The species of Bell Flower, which takes its name from its native place of growth, is a native of the Carpatian Alps, and was introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by *Professor Jacquin*, from *Vienna*, in the year 1774.

It flowers in June and July.

As yet it is rare in our gardens, but deserves to be more generally known and cultivated; its flowers, in proportion to the plant, are large and showy; like many other Alpine plants, it is well fitted to decorate certain parts of rock-work, or such borders of the flower garden as are not adapted for large plants.

It is a hardy perennial, and propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Our drawing, from a deficiency in the colouring art, gives a very inadequate idea of its beauty.

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CAMPANULA CARPATICA. CARPATIAN BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſula* infera poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *carpatica* foliis glabris cordatis ſerratis petiolatis, pedunculis elongatis, calyce reflexo glutinoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 207. *Suppl. p.* 140. *Jacq. Hort. v.* 1 *t.* 57.

This ſpecies of Bell-Flower, which takes its name from its place of growth, is a native of the Carpatian Alps, and was introduced into the Royal Garden at Kew, by *Profeſſor* JACQUIN, of *Vienna*, in the year 1774.

It flowers in June and July.

As yet it is ſcarce in our gardens, but deſerves to be more generally known and cultivated; its flowers, in proportion to the plant, are large and ſhewy; like many other Alpine plants, it is well ſuited to decorate certain parts of rock-work, or ſuch borders of the flower garden as are not adapted for large plants.

It is a hardy perennial, and propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

Our figure, from a deficiency in the colouring art, gives a very inadequate idea of its beauty.

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SEPTIMA LAMPSEROS. EVERGREEN ORDER.

Calyx and Corol.

DIANDER A PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spec. Char. *Leaves* [illegible]

Spec. Char. *Leaves* [illegible]

SPECIES I. *Leaves* [illegible] *Hist. Nat. Jam.* p. 108.

SPECIES II. *Leaves* [illegible] *Hist. Nat. Jam.* p. 130.

TELLIMUM [illegible] *Lin. Syst.* 85

PHILLYREA [illegible] *Hist. Nat. Jam.* p. 130.

[illegible] flowers [illegible] of the varieties of the rose in the [illegible] of England [illegible] our gardens in July and August; [illegible] hardy [illegible] and in their [illegible] ns [illegible] all the year.

[illegible] the [illegible] manner in which the leaves are attached to [illegible] them, deserves to be noticed.

A [illegible] of the [illegible] plants we tender, [illegible] a [illegible] with [illegible] of photo[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] kind of [illegible] le[illegible]

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SEDUM ANACAMPSEROS. EVERGREEN ORPINE.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad baſin germinis. *Capſ.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SEDUM *Anacampſeros* foliis cuneiformibus baſi attenuatis ſubſeſſilibus, caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymboſis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 108.

SEDUM *Anacampſeros* foliis cuneiformibus integerrimis caulibus decumbentibus, floribus corymboſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 430.

TELEPHIUM repens folio deciduo. *Bauh. Pin.* 287.

TELEPHIUM tertium. *Dodon. Pempt. p.* 130.

Grows ſpontaneouſly out of the crevices of the rocks in the South of France; flowers in our gardens in July and Auguſt; is a very hardy perennial, and in ſheltered ſituations retains its leaves all the year.

The ſingular manner in which the leaves are attached to the flowering ſtem, deſerves to be noticed.

As many of the ſucculent plants are tender, and require a green-houſe in the winter, cultivators of plants are apt indiſcriminately to extend the ſame kind of care to the whole tribe,

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tribe, hence it is not uncommon to find this and many other ſimilar hardy plants, nurſed up in the green-houſe or ſtove, when they would thrive much better on a wall or piece of rock-work, for the decoration of which this plant in particular is admirably adapted.

Like moſt of the Sedum tribe it may readily be propagated by cuttings, or parting its roots in autumn.

DODONÆUS' figure admirably repreſents its habit.

According to the *Hort. Kew.* it was cultivated in this country by GERARD, in 1596.

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STRELITZIA REGINÆ. CANNA-LEAVED STRELITZIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spathæ. Cal. 0. *Cor.* 3. petala. *Nectarium* triphyllum, genitalia involvens. *Peric.* 3-loculare, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRELITZIA *Reginæ Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 285. *Tab.* 2.

HELICONIA *Bihai J. Mill. ic. tab.* 5, 6.

In order that we may give our readers an opportunity of ſeeing a coloured repreſentation of one of the moſt ſcarce and magnificent plants introduced into this country, we have in this number deviated from our uſual plan, with reſpect to the plates, and though in ſo doing we ſhall have the pleaſure of gratifying the warm wiſhes of many of our readers, we are not without our apprehenſions leaſt others may not feel perfectly well ſatisfied; ſhould it prove ſo, we wiſh ſuch to reſt aſſured that this is a deviation in which we ſhall very rarely indulge, and never but when ſomething uncommonly beautiful or intereſting preſents itſelf: to avoid the imputation of intereſted motives, we wiſh our readers to be apprized that the expences attendant on the preſent number, in conſequence of ſuch deviation, have been conſiderably *augmented*, not lowered.

It is well known to many Botaniſts, and others, who have experienced Sir JOSEPH BANKS's well known liberality, that previous to the publication of the *Hortus Kewenſis* he made a new genus of this plant, which had before been conſidered as a ſpecies of *Heliconia*, and named it *Strelitzia* in honour of our moſt

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moſt gracious Queen CHARLOTTE; coloured engravings of which, executed under his direction, he preſented to his particular friends; impreſſions of the ſame plate have been given in the aforeſaid work, in which we are informed that this plant was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. in the year 1773, where it lately flowered—of ſome other plants introduced after that period from the Cape, of which it is a native, one flowered in the Pine ſtove of BAMBER GASCOYNE, Eſq. ſeveral years ago, from whence Mr. MILLAR drew his figure, and the plant from which our drawing was made flowered this ſpring, in the bark ſtove of the garden belonging to the Apothecaries Company, at Chelſea, where it will alſo ſoon flower again.

This plant has uſually been confined to the ſtove, where it has been placed in a pot, and plunged into the tan, as the plants in ſuch ſituations uſually are; it has been found that when the roots have been confined to the narrow limits of a pot, the plant has rarely or never flowered, but that when the roots have by accident extended into the rotten tan, it has readily thrown up flowering ſtems, the beſt practice therefore, not only with this, but many other plants, is to let the roots have plenty of earth to ſtrike into. As it is a Cape plant it may perhaps be found to ſucceed beſt in the conſervatory.

It has not, that we know of, as yet ripened its ſeeds in this country; till it does, or good ſeeds of it ſhall be imported, it muſt remain a very ſcarce and dear plant, as it is found to increaſe very ſlowly by its roots: plants are ſaid to be ſold at the Cape for three guineas each

General Deſcription of the STRELITZIA REGINÆ.

From a perennial ſtringy root ſhoot forth a conſiderable number of leaves, ſtanding upright on long footſtalks, from a ſheath of ſome one of which, near its baſe, ſprings the flowering ſtem, ariſing ſomewhat higher than the leaves, and terminating in an almoſt horizontal long-pointed ſpatha, containing about ſix or eight flowers, which becoming vertical as they ſpring forth, form a kind of creſt, which the glowing orange of the Corolla, and fine azure of the Nectary, renders truly

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truly ſuperb. The outline in the third plate of this number, is intended to give our readers an idea of its general habit and mode of growth.

Particular Deſcription of the ſame.

ROOT perennial, ſtringy, ſomewhat like that of the tawny Day-lily (Hemerocallis fulva); ſtrings the thickneſs of the little finger, blunt at the extremity, extending horizontally, if not confined, to the diſtance of many feet.

LEAVES numerous, ſtanding upright on their footſtalks, about a foot in length, and four inches in breadth, ovato-oblong, coriaceous, ſomewhat fleſhy, rigid, ſmooth, concave, entire on the edges, except on one ſide towards the baſe, where they are more or leſs curled, on the upper ſide of a deep green colour, on the under ſide covered with a fine glaucous meal, midrib hollow above and yellowiſh, veins unbranched, prominent on the inſide, and impreſſed on the outſide of the leaf, young leaves rolled up.

LEAF-STALKS about thrice the length of the leaves, upright, ſomewhat flattened, at bottom furniſhed with a ſheath, and received into each other, all radical.

SCAPUS or flowering ſtem unbranched, ſomewhat taller than the leaves, proceeding from the ſheath of one of them, upright, round, not perfectly ſtraight, nearly of an equal thickneſs throughout, of a glaucous hue, covered with four or five ſheaths which cloſely embrace it. Two or more flowering ſtems ſpring from the ſame root, according to the age of the plant.

SPATHA terminal, about ſix inches in length, of a glaucous hue, with a fine bright purple at its baſe, running out to a long point, opening above from the baſe to within about an inch of the apex, where the edges roll over to one ſide, forming an angle of about forty-five degrees, and containing about ſix flowers.

FLOWERS

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FLOWERS of a bright orange colour, becoming upright, when perfectly detached from the ſpatha, which each flower is a conſiderable time in accompliſhing. In the plant at Chelſea, the two back petals, or, more properly ſegments of the firſt flower, ſprang forth with the nectary, and while the former became immediately vertical, the latter formed nearly the ſame angle as the ſpatha; four days afterwards the remaining ſegment of the firſt flower, with the two ſegments and nectary of the ſecond came forth, and in the ſame manner at ſimilar intervals all the flowers, which were ſix in number, continued to make their appearance.

COROLLA deeply divided into three ſegments, which are ovato-lanceolate, ſlightly keeled, and ſomewhat concave, at the baſe white, fleſhy, and covered with a glutinous ſubſtance flowing in great quantities from the nectary.

NECTARY of a fine azure blue and moſt ſingular form, compoſed of two petals, the upper petal very ſhort and broad, with a whitiſh mucro or point, the ſides of which lap over the baſe of the other petal; inferior petal about two inches and a half in length, the lower half ſomewhat triangular, grooved on the two lowermoſt ſides, and keeled at bottom, the keel running ſtraight to its extremity, the upper half gradually dilating towards the baſe, runs out into two lobes more or leſs obtuſe, which give it an arrow-ſhaped form, bifid at the apex, hollow, and containing the antheræ, the edges of the duplicature criſped and forming a kind of frill from the top to the bottom.

STAMINA five Filaments ariſing from the baſe of the nectary, ſhort and diſtinct; Antheræ long and linear, attached to and cohering by their tips to the apex of the nectary.

STYLE filiform, white, length of the nectary.

STIGMA

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STIGMA three quarters of an inch long, attached to, and hitched on as it were to the tip of the nectary, roundiſh, white, awl-ſhaped, very viſcid, becoming as the flower decays of a deep purple brown colour, and uſually ſplitting into three pieces, continuing attached to the nectary till the nectary decays.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN, to whoſe abilities and induſtry the Company's garden at Chelſea is indebted for its preſent flouriſhing ſtate, being deſirous of obtaining ripe ſeeds, I had no opportunity of examining the germen.

Such were the appearances which preſented themſelves to us in the plant which flowered at the Chelſea garden; that they are liable to conſiderable variation is apparent from the figure of Mr. MILLAR, which appears to have been drawn from a very luxuriant ſpecimen, as two ſpathæ grow from one flowering ſtem, the ſtigma is alſo remarkably convoluted, many other appearances are likewiſe repreſented, which our plant did not exhibit: in the figure given in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, the ſtigma appears to have ſeparated from the nectary on the firſt opening of the flower, and to be ſplit into three parts, neither of which circumſtances took place in our plant till they were both in a decaying ſtate.

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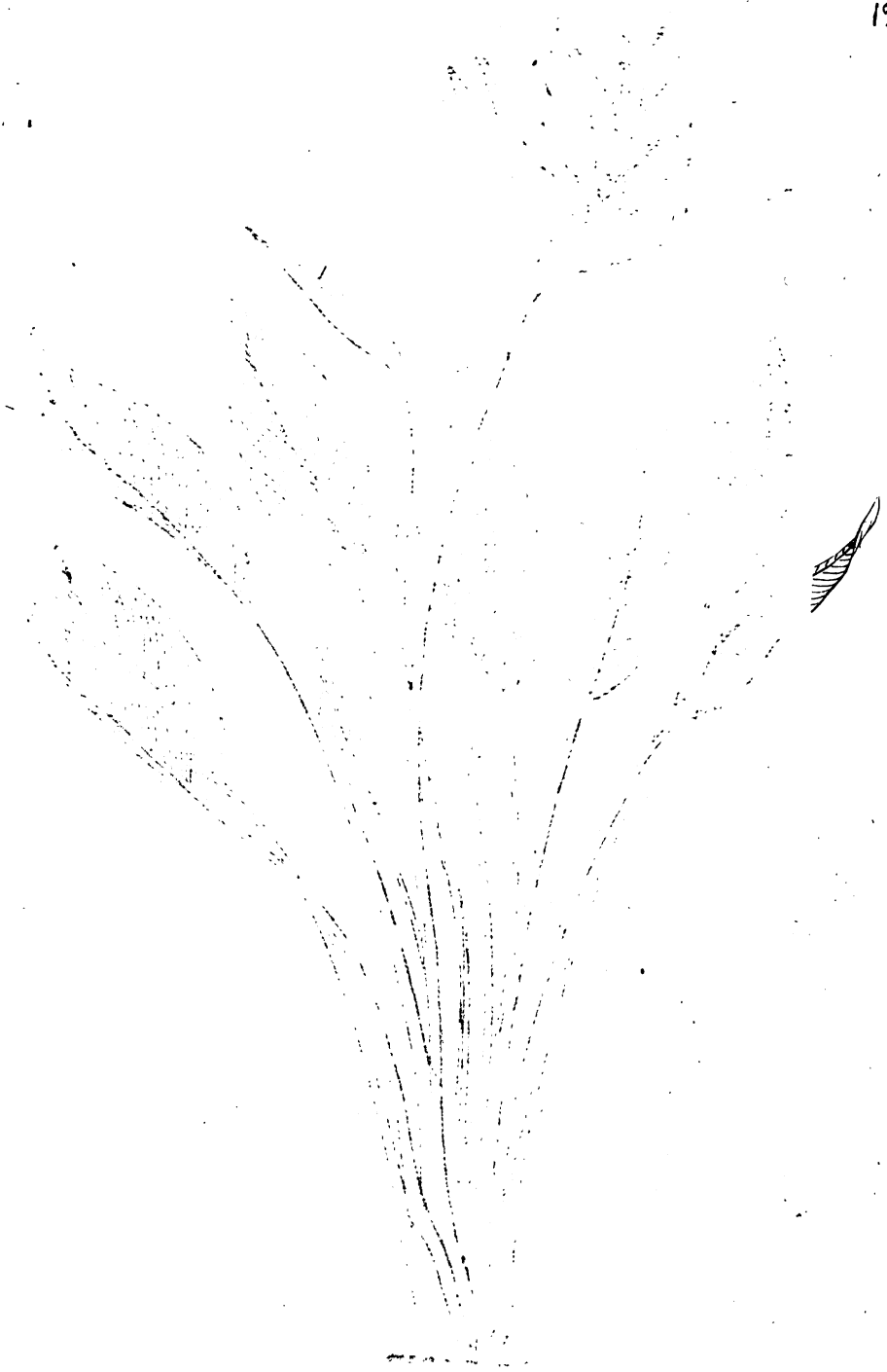

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NARCISSUS INCOMPARABILIS. PEERLESS DAFFODIL.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia: *Nectario* infundibuliformi, 1-phyllo: *Stamina* intra nectarium.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *incomparabilis* ſpatha uniflora, nectario campanulato plicato criſpo petalis dimidio breviore, foliis planis.

NARCISSUS latifolius omnium maximus amplo calice flavo ſive Nonpareille. The great Nonſuch Daffodil, or incomparable Daffodil. *Park. Par. p.* 68.

This ſpecies of Narciſſus, though well deſcribed and figured by the old Botaniſts, eſpecially PARKINSON, has been overlooked by LINNÆUS.

It is undoubtedly the *incomparable Daffodil* of PARKINSON, figured in his Garden of Pleaſant Flowers; and the *incomparabilis* of MILLER's *Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.* the latter informs us, that he received roots of it from Spain and Portugal, which fixes its place of growth.

It is a very hardy bulbous plant, and flowers in April; in its ſingle ſtate it is very ornamental, the petals are uſually pale yellow, and the nectary inclined to orange, which towards the brim is more brilliant in ſome than in others; in its double ſtate, it is well known to Gardeners, by the name of Butter and Egg Narciſſus, and of this there are two varieties, both of which produce large ſhewy flowers, the one with colours ſimilar to what we have above deſcribed, which is the moſt common, the other with petals of a pale ſulphur colour, almoſt white, and the nectary bright orange; this, which is one of the moſt ornamental of the whole tribe, is named in the Dutch catalogues, the *Orange Phœnix;* its bloſſoms are ſo large as frequently to require ſupporting; its bulbs may he had of many of the nurſeries about London, and of thoſe who, profiting by the ſupineneſs of our Engliſh Gardeners, import bulbs from abroad.

Like moſt of the tribe, this ſpecies will grow well without any care, the bulbs of the double ſort ſhould be taken up yearly, otherwiſe they are apt to degenerate.

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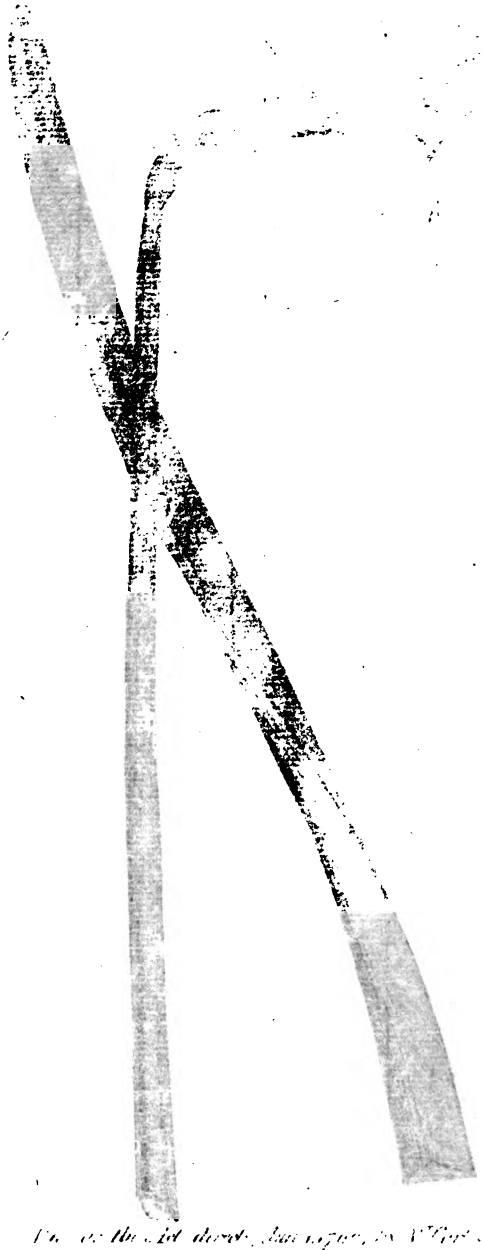

Pl. 10 to the 1st Book of Isac Negus's Voyages.

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[illegible] PERSIAN D. FEODIA.

[illegible]

[illegible] Order.

[illegible] MONOGYNIA.

[illegible] Linn. [illegible]

[illegible] Botanical Term, 1. Spatha: Stamina

[illegible]

[illegible] nectario [illegible]

[illegible] is ample calice [illegible]

[illegible] The great Northern Daffodil [illegible]

[illegible] Parkinson. *Park. Par.* [illegible]

[illegible], though well described and [illegible] PARKINSON, has been [illegible]

[illegible] *Daffodil* of PARKINSON [illegible] Flowers; and the [illegible] 6. 4to. the latter mistaken, [illegible] of it from Spain and Portugal, [illegible] of growth.

[illegible] very hardy bulbous plant, and flowers in April [illegible] the flower it is very ornamental, the petals are white, [illegible] and the nectary inclined to orange, which towards [illegible] is more beautiful in some than in others; in its native [illegible] known to Gardeners, by the name of Butter [illegible] varieties, and of this there are two varieties, both [illegible] pale orange flowery flowers, the one with colours [illegible] what we have above described, which is the most common, the other with petals of a pale sulphur colour, almost white, and the nectary bright orange; this, which is one of the greatest ornaments of the whole tribe, is named in the Dutch gardens the *Orange Phenix*: its flowers are so large [illegible] pair supporting; the bulbs may be had [illegible] the nurseries about London, and of those who, [illegible] by the fancies of our English Gardeners, import [illegible]

[illegible] this species will grow well with [illegible] bulbs of the double kind should be taken up [illegible] if they are not to degenerate.

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HYACINTHUS RACEMOSUS. STARCH HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: pori 3 melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* corollis ovatis, summis sessilibus, foliis laxis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Mant. p.* 336. *Sp. Pl.* 455.

HYACINTHUS racemosus cæruleus minor fragrans. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 43.

HYACINTHUS botryoides 1. *Cat. Cant. Hist.* p. 181.

HYACINTHUS racemosus. *Lobel. Icon.* p. 217.

HYACINTHUS botroides minor cæruleus odoratus. The darke blew Grape flower. *Park. Par. p.* 114.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* and *botryoides* are both cultivated in gardens, but the former here figured is by far the most common; *racemosus* and *botryoides*, though different words, are expressive of the same meaning, the former being derived from the Latin term *racemus*, the latter from the Greek βοτρυς, both of which signify a bunch of grapes, the form of which the inflorescence of these plants somewhat resembles, and hence they have both been called Grape Hyacinths, but as confusion thereby arises, we have thought it better to call this species the Starch Hyacinth, the smell of the flowers in the general opinion resembling that substance, and leave the name of Grape Hyacinth for the *botryoides*.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* grows wild in the grassy fields of Germany, in which it increases so fast by offsets and seeds as to prove a very troublesome weed, but as it will be cautiously introduced into gardens.

It flowers in April and May.

We have found the Nurserymen vary much in the name of it for the *botryoides*, a figure of which it is our intention to give in some future number.

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HYACINTHUS RACEMOSUS. STARCH HYACINTH.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: pori 3 melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *racemosus* corollis ovatis, summis sessilibus, foliis laxis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 336. *Sp. Pl.* 455.

HYACINTHUS racemosus cæruleus minor juncifolius. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 43.

HYACINTHUS botryoides 1. *Car Clus. Hist. p.* 181.

HYACINTHUS racemosus. *Dodon. Pempt. p.* 217.

HYACINTHUS botroides minor cæruleus obscurus. The darke blew Grape-flower. *Park. Par. p.* 114.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* and *botryoides* are both cultivated in gardens, but the former here figured is by far the most common; *racemosus* and *botryoides*, though different words, are expressive of the same meaning, the former being derived from the Latin term *racemus*, the latter from the Greek one βοτρυς, both of which signify a bunch of grapes, the form of which the inflorescence of these plants somewhat resembles, and hence they have both been called Grape Hyacinths, but as confusion thereby arises, we have thought it better to call this species the Starch Hyacinth, the smell of the flower in the general opinion resembling that substance, and leave the name of Grape Hyacinth for the *botryoides*.

The *Hyacinthus racemosus* grows wild in the corn-fields of Germany, in which it increases so fast by offsets from the root as to prove a very troublesome weed, and on this account it must be cautiously introduced into gardens.

It flowers in April and May.

We have found the Nurserymen very apt to mistake it for the *botryoides*, a figure of which it is our intention to give in some future number.

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[illegible] STAR ANEMONE. [illegible] NARROW-LEAV'D GARDEN ANEMONE.

Class and Order

[illegible] POLYGENIA.

Generic Character

[illegible] Petals 5—9. Seminia plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *herbacea foliis digitatis, seminibus lanatis. Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 512. Act. Holm. 1750. tab. 2. f. 1.*

ANEMONE *Corona radio bifido; propriorum. Bauh. Pin. 179.*

ANEMONE *pratensis. Dod. Pempt. 401.*

ANEMONE *latifolia pratensis, flore purpureo. Park. Theatr. p. 814.*

[illegible] more and more convinced [illegible] ries, we daily [illegible] plants by [illegible] new ones we introduce; the present [illegible] ing plant, [illegible] which the Gardens [illegible] of PARKINSON, [illegible] appear fully [illegible] the specimens [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] plants, appear to advance [illegible] and thrive.

[illegible] propagated either by [illegible] or by [illegible] Anemone, [illegible] the [illegible] way we [illegible] Crowfoot.

[illegible] plant [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] of this plant [illegible] the [illegible] Holland, [illegible] the name of [illegible]

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ANEMONE HORTENSIS. STAR ANEMONE, OR BROAD-LEAV'D GARDEN ANEMONE.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. Petala 5—9. Semina plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *hortenſis* foliis digitatis, ſeminibus lanatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 510. *Ait. Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 256.

ANEMONE Geranii rotundo folio purpuraſcens. *Bauh. Pin.* 173.

ANEMONE primâ. *Dodon. Pempt.* 434.

ANEMONE latifolia purpurea ſtellata ſive papaveracea. The purple Star Anemone or Windflower. *Park. Parad. p.* 204.

We are more and more convinced, that in our eagerneſs for novelties, we daily loſe plants by far more ornamental than the new ones we introduce; the preſent, a moſt charming ſpring plant, with which the Gardens abounded in the time of PARKINSON, is now a great rarity; its bloſſoms, which are uncommonly brilliant, come forth in April, and, like thoſe of many other plants, appear to advantage only when the ſun ſhines.

It may be propagated either by ſeeds, or by parting its roots in Autumn, in the former way we may obtain many beautiful varieties.

It prefers a light loamy ſoil and moderately expoſed ſituation.

Roots of a variety of this plant with ſcarlet double flowers are imported from Holland, under the name of *Anemonoides*, and ſold at a high price.

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IBERIS GIBRALTARICA. GIBRALTAR CANDY-TUFT.

****

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Corolla irregularis: Petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula* polyſperma, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS *Gibraltarica* fruteſcens foliis apice dentatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 589.
THLASPIDIUM Hiſpanicum, ampliore flore folio craſſo dentato. *Dill. Elth.* 382. *t.* 287. *f.* 37.

The flowers of this plant, a native of Gibraltar, bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe of the Common Candy-Tuft, but when they blow in perfection, they are uſually twice as large; hence they are highly ornamental in the green-houſe, which early in the Spring, the time of their coming forth, ſtands in need of ſome ſuch ſhewy flowers,

This plant is eaſily raiſed from cuttings, and eaſily preſerved; it may be kept through the Winter in a common hot-bed frame, and in mild Winters will ſtand abroad, eſpecially if ſheltered amongſt rock-work; its greateſt enemy is moiſture in the Winter ſeaſon, this often proves fatal to it, as indeed a long continued damp atmoſphere does to many others; the Nurſerymen about London complain of loſing more plants the laſt mild Winter, from this cauſe than they generally do from ſevere froſts. In a little green-houſe which I had in my late garden, Lambeth-Marſh, moſt of the plants became abſolutely mouldy; in ſuch ſeaſons then, though in point of cold the plants may not require it, we muſt diſſipate the ſuperfluous moiſture by a gentle heat.

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IBERIS GIBRALTARICA. GIBRALTAR CANDY-TUFT.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Corol. cruciformis: Petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silic.* compressa, emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IBERIS Gibraltarica fruticosa foliis apice dentatis. *Linn. Sp. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 589.

THLASPIDIUM Hispanicum, ampliore flore folio crasso dentato. *Dill. Elth.* 382. *t.* 287. *f.* 37.

The flowers of this plant, a native of Gibraltar, bear some resemblance to those of the Common Candy-Tuft, but when they blow in perfection, they are usually twice as large; hence they are highly ornamental in the green-house, which early in the Spring, the time of their coming forth, stands in need of some such shewy flowers.

This plant is easily raised from cuttings, and easily preserved; it may be kept through the Winter in a common hot-bed frame, and in mild Winters will stand abroad, especially if sheltered amongst rock-work; its greatest enemy is moisture in the Winter season, this often proves fatal to it, as indeed a long continued damp atmosphere does to many others; the Nurserymen about London complain of losing many plants the last mild Winter, from this cause that usually go through, do from several frosts. In a large green-house which I had in my late garden, at Kensington-Mount, most of the plants became infested mouldy in such seasons then, though at no point of cold the plants may not require it, we must open the casements as much as before by a gentle heat.

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a. caryophyllea Jacq.

ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU. STRIPED-FLOWERED ALSTRŒMERIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, sub-bilabiata: petalis 2 inferioribus basi tubulosis. ***Stamina*** declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Ligtu* caule erecto, foliis spathulato-oblongis, pedunculis umbellæ involucro longioribus, corolla bilabiata. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. Suppl. p.* 207. *Amæn. Acad. V.* 6. *p.* 247.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascentibus striatis. *Few. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 710. *t.* 4.

This plant receives its generic name from CLAUDIUS ALSTRŒMER (son of Sir JONAS ALSTRŒMER, a most respectable Swedish Merchant) who first found the other most beautiful species the *Pelegrina* in Spain, whither it had been transmitted from Peru; its trivial name *Ligtu* is a provincial one.

According to FEWILLEE, who has written on the plants of Peru, this species is found on the banks of the rivers in Chili: we treat it, and successfully, as a stove plant; its flowers, which usually make their appearance in February and March, emit a fragrance scarcely inferior to Mignonet; its leaves, contrary to most others, grow inverted, which is effected by a twist of the footstalk, and afford an excellent example of LINNÆUS's *Folium resupinatum*; the filaments, after the pollen is discharged, turn upwards, and the antheræ become almost globular.

It is usually propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered extremely well in the stove of Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kensington.

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ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU. STRIPED-FLOWERED ALSTRŒMERIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Natural Order.

Corolla 6-petala, subæqualis, petalis 2 interioribus basi ad. basin ... elatis, declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyma.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Caule erecto, foliis fra... ... pedunculis ... Lugtu. Mol. Sp. Plant. ed. 14. Murr. Syst. ... Amœn. Acad. Vol. ... p. 17.*

ALSTROEMERIA *Caulis ... striatis. Feuill. Peruv. 2. p. 710. t. 4.*

This plant receives its generic name from CLAUDIUS ... and Sir LOUIS KLEIKREER, a most ... Swede (Mercator) who first found the other most ... species, the *Pomona* in Spain, whither it had been transported from Peru; its trivial name *Ligtu* is a provincial one.

According to FEUILLEE, who has written on the plants of Peru, this species is found on the banks of the rivers in Chili: we treat it, and succeed fully, as a stove plant; its flowers, which usually make their appearance in February and March, emit a fragrance scarcely inferior to Mignonet; its leaves, contrary to most others, grow inverted, which is effected by a twist in the footstalk, and afford an excellent example of LINNÆUS's *Flores resupinati*; the filaments, also, the pollen is discharged, turn upwards, and the antheræ become almost globular.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn.

... was drawn from a plant which flowered ... and Co. Kentish ...

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ALYSSUM PETRAEUM. PURPLE ALYSSUM.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Silicula quadrilocularis introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *foliis* caulibus suffruticosis prostratis, foliis lanceolato-deltoideis, integris, hirtis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 591. *Sp. Pl. p.* 908.

LEUCOJUM fruticosum thymifolio hirsutum cæruleo purpureum. *Bauh. Pin.* 201.

Plants which flower early, and continue a long while in bloom, are deservedly preferred, more especially by those who cannot content themselves with a partial collection; of that number is the present species of Alyssum, which begins to flower in March, and continues to blossom through April, May, and June, and, if favourably situated, during most of the summer.

It is properly a rock plant, being hardy, forming with very little care a neat tuft of flowers, and not apt to encroach on its neighbours.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by cuttings.

Is a native of the Levant, according to Mr. Aiton, and cultivated by Mr. Miller, in 1731, but omitted in the 4th edition of his Dictionary: Has not been considered by the Nurserymen about London as the [illegible]

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ALYSSUM DELTOIDEUM. PURPLE ALYSSUM.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrſum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *deltoideum* caulibus ſuffruteſcentibus proſtratis, foliis lanceolato-deltoidibus, ſiliculis hirtis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 591. *Sp. Pl. p.* 908.

LEUCOJUM ſaxatile thymifolio hirſutum cæruleo-purpureum. *Baub. Pin.* 201.

Plants which flower early, and continue a long while in bloom, are deſervedly preferred, more eſpecially by thoſe who content themſelves with a partial collection; of that number is the preſent ſpecies of Alyſſum, which begins to flower in March, and continues to bloſſom through April, May, and June, and, if favourably ſituated, during moſt of the ſummer.

It is properly a rock plant, being hardy, forming with very little care a neat tuft of flowers, and not apt to encroach on its neighbours.

May be propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, or by cuttings.

Is a native of the Levant, according to Mr. AITON, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, but omitted in the 6th 4to. edition of his Dictionary: has uſually been conſidered by the Nurſerymen about London as the *hyperboreum.*

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IXIA FLEXUOSA. BENDING-STALK'D IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *flexuosa* foliis linearibus, racemo flexuoso multifloro. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 51. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 58.

The Ixias are a numerous tribe, chiefly natives of the Cape, and in general remarkable either for their delicacy, or brilliant colours.

The one here figured appears to be a variety of the *flexuosa* with a purple eye, its blossoms are fragrant, and come forth in April or May.

"All the sorts multiply very fast by offsets, so that when "once obtained, there will be no occasion to raise them "from seeds: for the roots put out offsets in great plenty, "most of which will flower the following season, whereas "those from seeds are three or four years before they flower. "These plants will not thrive through the winter in the full "ground in England, so should be planted in pots, and "placed under a frame in winter, where they may be pro-"tected from frost, but in mild weather should enjoy the free "air; but they must be guarded from mice, who are very "fond of these roots, and if not prevented will devour "them." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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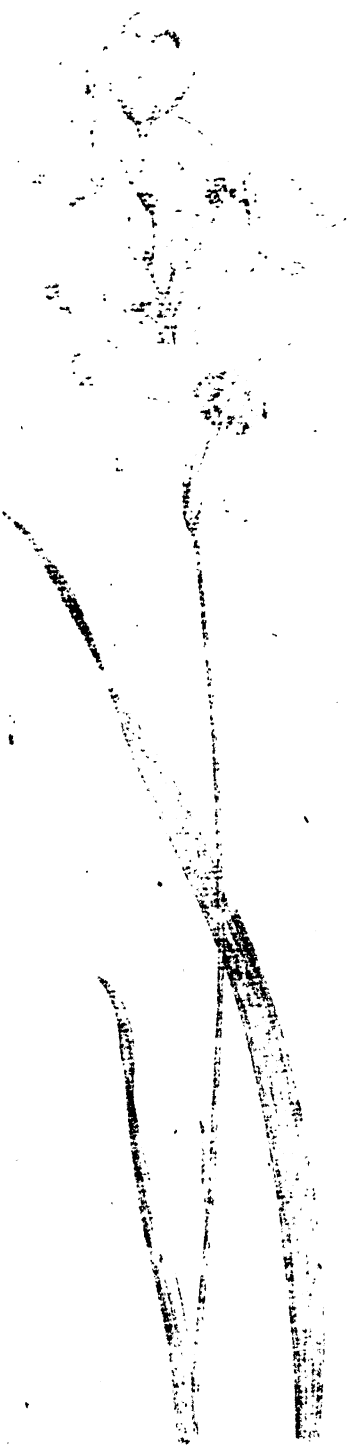

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IXIA. SPONG-STALK'D IXIA.

CLASS [illegible] MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla superior, regularis. Nectaria 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA [illegible] foliis ensiformibus, caule flexuoso multi- [illegible] Mill. p. [illegible] Mat. med. [illegible] 3.

The Ixias are a very curious tribe, chiefly natives of the Cape, and in general hardy enough to bear the open air for their delicate brilliant colours.

The one here figured appears to be a variety of the [illegible] with a purple eye, its flowers are fragrant, and come out in April or May.

"All the sorts multiply very fast by offsets, so that when "once obtained, there will be no occasion to raise them "from seeds: for the roots put out offsets in great plenty, "most of which will flower the following season, while "those from seeds are three or four years before they flower. "These plants will not thrive there in the full "ground in England, so should be planted in pots, and "placed under a frame in winter, where they may be pro- "tected from frost, but in mild weather should enjoy the free "air; but they must be guarded from mice, who are very "fond of these roots, and if not prevented will devour "them." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

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SCILLA CAMPANULATA. SPANISH SQUIL.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, patens, decidua. *Filamenta* filiformia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *campanulata* bulbo ſolido, racemo multifloro oblongo-ſubconico, corollis campanulatis erectis, bracteis bipartitis, pedunculo longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 444.

HYACINTHUS Hiſpanicus major flore campanulæ inſtar.

The greater Spaniſh bell-flowred Jacinth. *Park. Parad.* 123.

There are few old gardens which do not abound with this plant; it bears great affinity to our Hare-bell, with which it appears to have been confounded by moſt Botaniſts. *Parkinſon* thus diſcriminates it: "This Spaniſh bell-flowred Jacinth is "very like the former Engliſh or Spaniſh Jacinth, but "greater in all parts, as well of leaves as flowers, many "growing together at the toppe of the ſtalke, with many ſhort "greene leaves among them, hanging doune their heads with "larger, greater, and wider open mouths, like unto bels of "a darke blew colour, and no good ſent." *Park. Parad.*

Though not remarkable for the fineneſs of its colours, or pleaſing from its fragrance, it contributes with other bulbous plants to decorate the flower border or plantation in the ſpring, when flowers are moſt wanted.

It is very hardy, and increaſes abundantly by offsets; its ſeeds alſo ripen well.

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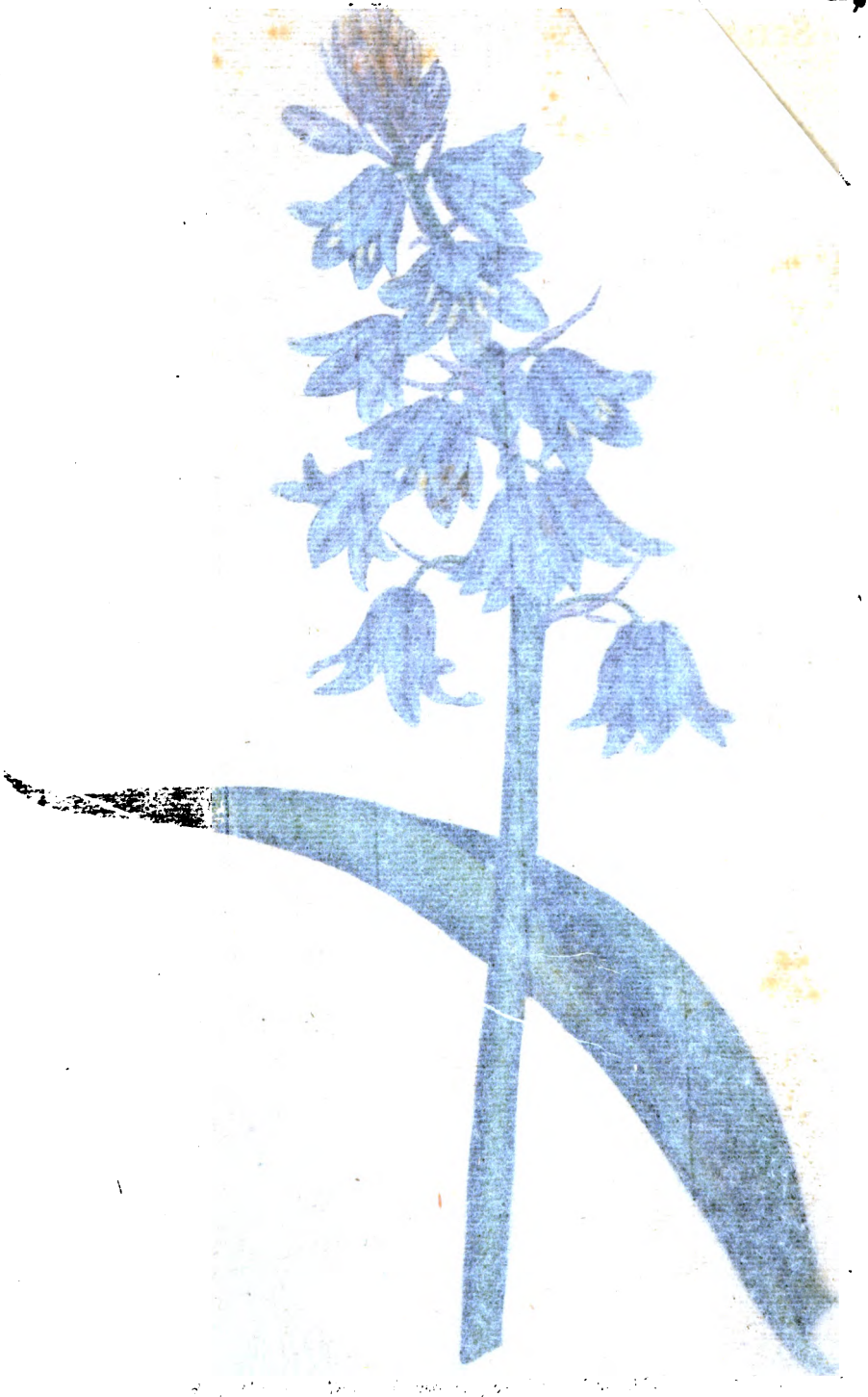

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SCILLA HISPANICA. SPANISH SQUIL.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, patens, deciduа. *Filam.* subulata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *racemo secundo, bracteis solitis, racemo multiflorо oblongo-subconico, corollis campanulatis erectis, laciniis bipartitis, pedunculis longioribus.* Hort. Ups. p. 441.

HYACINTHUS Hispanicus major flore campanulato inflato.

The greater Spanish bell-flowred Jacinth. *Park. Parad.* 123.

There are few old gardens which do not abound with this plant: it bears great affinity to our Hare-bell, with which it appears to have been confounded by most Botanists. *Parkinson* thus discriminates it: "This Spanish bell-flowred Jacinth is very like the former English or Spanish jacinth, but greater in all parts, as well of leaves as flowers, many growing together at the tope of the stalke, with many short greene leaves among them, hanging downe their heads with larger, greater, and wider open mouths, like unto bels of a darke blew colour, and no good smell." *Park. Parad.*

Though not remarkable for the beauty of its colours, or pleasing from its fragrance, it contributes with other bulbous plants to decorate the flower border or plantation in the spring when flowers are most wanted.

It is very hardy, and increases abundantly by offsets; its [illegible]

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AMARYLLIS VITTATA. SUPERB AMARYLLIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inſerta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione, *Linn. fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS floribus pedicellatis, corollis cuneiformi-infundibuliformibus, petalorum exteriorum rachibus interiorum margini adnatis, ſcapo tereti, ſtigmatibus ſulcatis. *Linn. fil.*

AMARYLLIS *vittata. L'Herit. Sert. Angl. t.* 15. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 418.

LINNÆUS, the Son, took much pains in new modelling the generic and ſpecific characters of this genus; as may be ſeen in the *Hort. Kew.* Monſ. L'HERITIER, when in England a few years ſince, ſaw this ſpecies, deſcribed and named it *vittata**.

Of what country it is a native is not known with certainty, moſt probably of the Cape; was firſt introduced into England by Mr. MALCOLM.

Our figure was drawn from a fine ſpecimen which flowered this ſpring with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

It uſually flowers in April or May, but may be forwarded by artificial heat.

It rarely puts forth offsets from the root, but readily produces ſeeds, by which it is propagated without difficulty.

When it bloſſoms in perfection it truly deſerves the name of ſuperb, which Mr. AITON has given it, the ſtem riſing to the height of three feet or more, and producing from two to five flowers.

* From the gaiety of its flowers, which, from their ſtripes, appear like an object decorated with ribbands.—*Vitta*, a ribband; *vittata*, dreſſed with ribbands. *Ainſw.*

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ALYSSUM UTRICULATUM. BLADDER-PODDED ALYSSUM.

****

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata. *Silicula* emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *utriculatum* caule herbaceo erecto, foliis lævibus lanceolatis integerrimis, siliculis inflatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.*

ALYSSOIDES fruticosum, leucoji folio viridi. *Tourn. inst.* 218.

A native of the Levant, and cultivated by Mr. MILLER in the year 1739.

Is a hardy and beautiful perennial, flowering from April to June, at which time it begins to form its curiously inflated pods.

Like the *Alyssum deltoideum*, it is well adapted to the decorating of walls, or rock-work, and is readily propagated either by seeds or slips.

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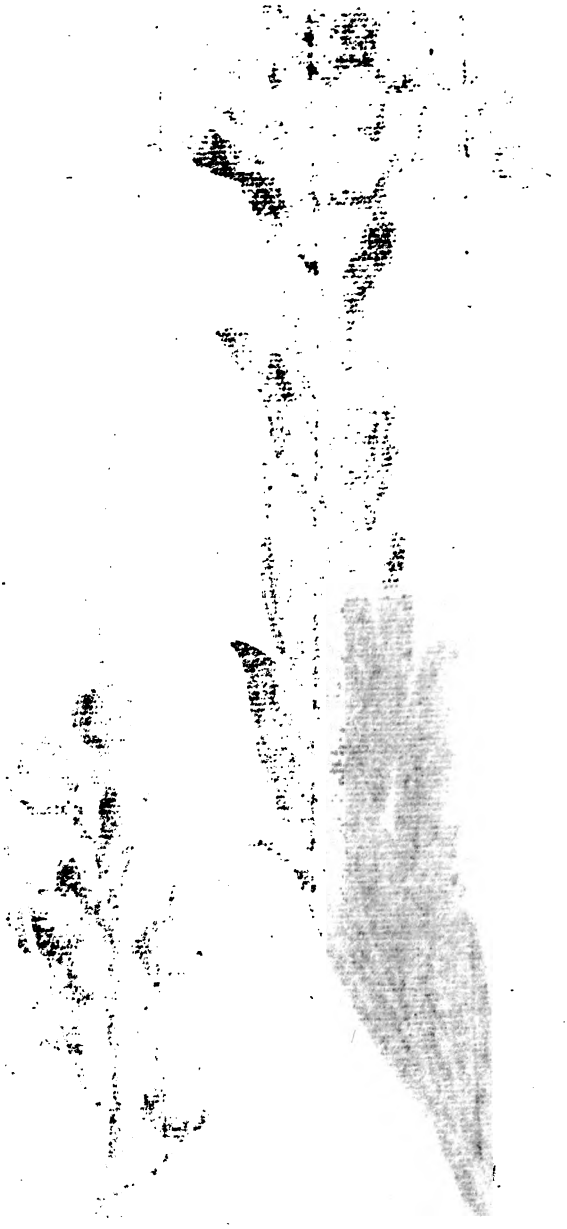

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ALYSSUM TRICOCCATUM. BLADDER-PODDED ALYSSUM.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filam. ... *perfoliata* ... *Silicula* ... *g* ...

Species and Synonyma.

ALYSSUM ... *Cattle* ... *Species* ..., *folio* ... *pariter ovalis integerrimis. Linn. Sp. Plant.* ed. 1 ...

ALYSSUM ... *folium ovato, lœvi, integerrimo. Tournef.* ... 218.

A native of the Levant, and ... by Mr. ... in the year 1739.

It is a hardy annual ... flowering from April to ... when the ... ripen ... poor ...

It ... *Bauhin* ... to ... re... ... readily ... either ...

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[illegible]SA. THORNY CATESBYA, or LILY-THORN.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

[illegible], infundibuliformis, longissima, superna. Semina [illegible]m. *Bacca* polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

[illegible]SBEA *spinosa*. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Mant.* p. 152. *Sp. Pl. p.* 159. *Am. Hort. Kew. p.* 159

[illegible] spinosus, basi foliis pluribus simul fasciculatis [illegible] lanceolatis pendulo fordide flavo, tubo [illegible] limbo, [illegible] [illegible]rocco seminia parva continente. *Catesb. Car.* [illegible] p. 120. t. 100.

Of this genus there is only one species described by authors, which LINNÆUS has named in honour of the celebrated Mark CATESBY, Author of the Natural History of Carolina.

"This shrub was discovered by Mr. C[illegible], near "Nassau-town, in the Island of Providence, where he saw "two of them growing, which were all he ever saw; from "these he gathered the seeds and brought them to England.

"It is propagated by seeds, which must be procured from "the country where it naturally grows. If the entire fruit "are brought over in sand, the seeds will be better preserved; "the seeds must be sown in small pots filled with light sandy "earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of Tanner's "bark. If the seeds are good, the plants will appear in "about

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CATESBÆA SPINOSA. THORNY CATESBÆA, or LILY-THORN.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longiſſima, ſupera. Stamina intra faucem. *Bacca* polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATESBÆA *ſpinoſa. Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 152. *Sp. Pl. p.* 159. *Ait. Hort. Kew. p.* 159.

Frutex ſpinoſus, buxi foliis plurimis ſimul naſcentibus, flore tetrapetaloide pendulo ſordide flavo, tubo longiſſimo, fructu ovali croceo ſemina parva continente. *Cateſb. Carol.* 2. *p.* 100. *t.* 100.

Of this genus there is only one ſpecies deſcribed by authors, and which LINNÆUS has named in honour of our countryman MARK CATESBY, Author of the Natural Hiſtory of Carolina.

" This ſhrub was diſcovered by Mr. CATESBY, near " Naſſau-town, in the Iſland of Providence, where he ſaw " two of them growing, which were all he ever ſaw; from " theſe he gathered the ſeeds and brought them to England.

" It is propagated by ſeeds, which muſt be procured from " the country where it naturally grows. If the entire fruit " are brought over in ſand, the ſeeds will be better preſerved; " the ſeeds muſt be ſown in ſmall pots filled with light ſandy " earth, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of Tanner's- " bark. If the ſeeds are good, the plants will appear in " about

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" about ſix weeks; theſe plants make little progreſs for four " or five years. If the nights ſhould prove cold the glaſſes " muſt be covered with mats every evening. As theſe plants " grow ſlowly, ſo they will not require to be removed out of " the ſeed-pots the firſt year, but in the Autumn the pots " ſhould be removed into the ſtove, and plunged into the tan- " bed; in ſpring the plants ſhould be carefully taken up, and " each planted in a ſeparate ſmall pot, filled with light ſandy " earth, and plunged into a freſh hot-bed of Tanner's-bark. " In Summer when the weather is warm, they ſhould have a " good ſhare of air admitted to them, but in Autumn muſt be " removed into the ſtove, where they ſhould conſtantly " remain, and muſt be treated afterwards in the ſame manner " as other tender exotic plants." *Miller's Dict.*

It is more uſual with Nurſerymen to increaſe this plant by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered this Spring, with Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, Chelſea.

It flowers moſt part of the Summer, but not ſo freely as many other ſtove-plants.

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RUBUS ARCTICUS. DWARF BRAMBLE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. [illegible]. Petala 5. Bacca composita acinis monospermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUBUS [illegible] ternatis, caule [illegible] unifloro. *Linn.* [illegible] *p.* 476.

RUBUS [illegible] purpureo. *Pall. Ross.* 5. *p.* 13. *t.* 26.

RUBUS [illegible] humilis non spinosus, fapore et odore fragorum rubro polycocco. *Amm. Ruth.* 185.

[illegible] grows wild in the northern parts of [illegible] America, in moist, sandy, and gravelly places. [illegible] described [illegible] *Flora* [illegible] gratitude, as he expresses himself, [illegible] the [illegible] it in his Lapland journey, [illegible] berries he was so often [illegible] when [illegible] and fatigue; he observes that [illegible] of Sweden make a syrup, [illegible] a [illegible] which they partly consume themselves, [illegible] Stockholm, as a delicacy [illegible] ft [illegible] he adds, of [illegible] sh [illegible]

[illegible] also gather with [illegible] 's [illegible] 's [illegible] 's

[illegible] May [illegible]

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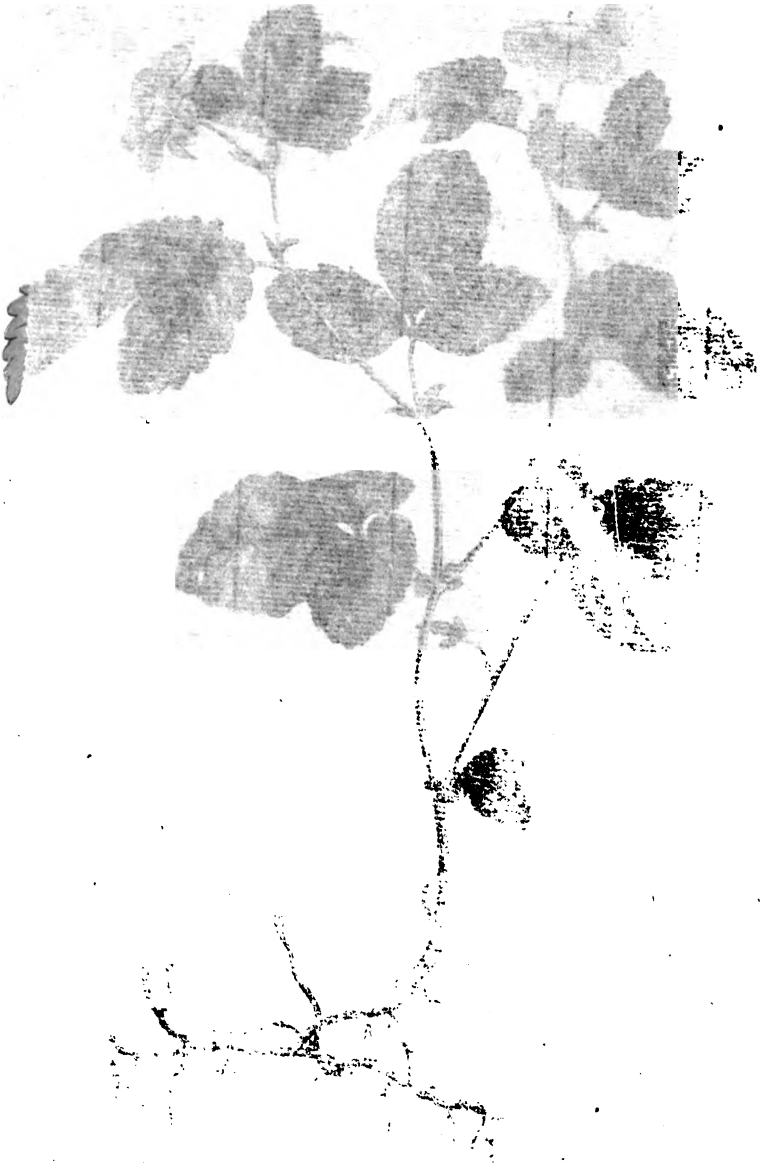

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RUBUS ARCTICUS. DWARF BRAMBLE.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. Petala 5. *Bacca* compoſita acinis monoſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUBUS *arcticus* foliis ternatis, caule inermi unifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 476.

RUBUS humilis flore purpureo. *Buxb. Cent.* 5. *p.* 13. *t.* 26.

RUBUS trifolius humilis non ſpinoſus, ſapore et odore fragariæ, fructu rubro polycocco. *Amm. Ruth.* 185.

The Rubus arcticus grows wild in the northern parts of Europe and America, in moiſt, ſandy, and gravelly places. LINNÆUS has figured and minutely deſcribed it in his *Flora Lapponica*, out of gratitude, as he expreſſes himſelf, for the benefits reaped from it in his Lapland journey, by the nectareous wine of whoſe berries he was ſo often recruited when ſinking with hunger and fatigue; he obſerves that the principal people in the north of Sweden make a ſyrup, a jelly, and a wine, from the berries, which they partly conſume themſelves, and partly tranſmit to Stockholm, as a dainty of the moſt delicious kind; and truly he adds, of all the wild Swediſh berries this holds the firſt place.

Our figure does not correſpond altogether with LINNÆUS's deſcription, but it is drawn as the plant grew; culture doubtleſs made it produce more than its uſual number of flowering ſtems and petals.

It grows readily and increaſes rapidly in bog-earth, on a north border, and flowers in May and June, but very rarely ripens its fruit in Gardens.

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HYACINTHUS COMOSUS. TWO COLOURED, or TASSEL HYACINTH.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: pori 3-melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *comoſus* corollis angulato-cylindricis: ſummis ſterilibus longius pedicellatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 336.

HYACINTHUS comoſus major purpureus. *Bauh. Pin.* 42. The purple faire haired Jacinth; or Purſe taſſels. *Park. Parad. p.* 117.

Moſt of the old Botaniſts arranged this plant, the *racemoſus*, and others having almoſt globular flowers with the Hyacinths. TOURNEFORT, ſtruck with the difference of their appearance, made a diſtinct genus of them under the name of *Muſcari*, in which he is followed by MILLER, and ſhould have been by LINNÆUS, for they differ ſo much that no ſtudent would conſider the preſent plant as belonging to the ſame genus with the Hare-bell.

This ſpecies grows wild in the corn-fields of Spain, Portugal, and ſome parts of Germany, and flowers in May and June.

It is diſtinguiſhed more by its ſingularity than beauty, the flowers on the ſummit of the ſtalk differing widely in colour from the others, and being moſtly barren: PARKINSON ſays, "the whole ſtalke with the flowers upon it, doth ſomewhat "reſemble a long Purſe taſſell, and thereupon divers Gentle-"women have ſo named it."

It is a hardy bulbous plant, growing readily in moſt ſoils and ſituations, and uſually propagated by offsets.

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HYACINTHUS COMOSUS. TWO COLOURED, or TASSEL HYACINTH.

* *

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata: tori 3-melliferi germinis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYACINTHUS *comosus* corollis angulato-cylindricis: foliis ensiformibus longis undulatis. *Linn. Amœn. Acad. vol. 4. Murr.* 336.

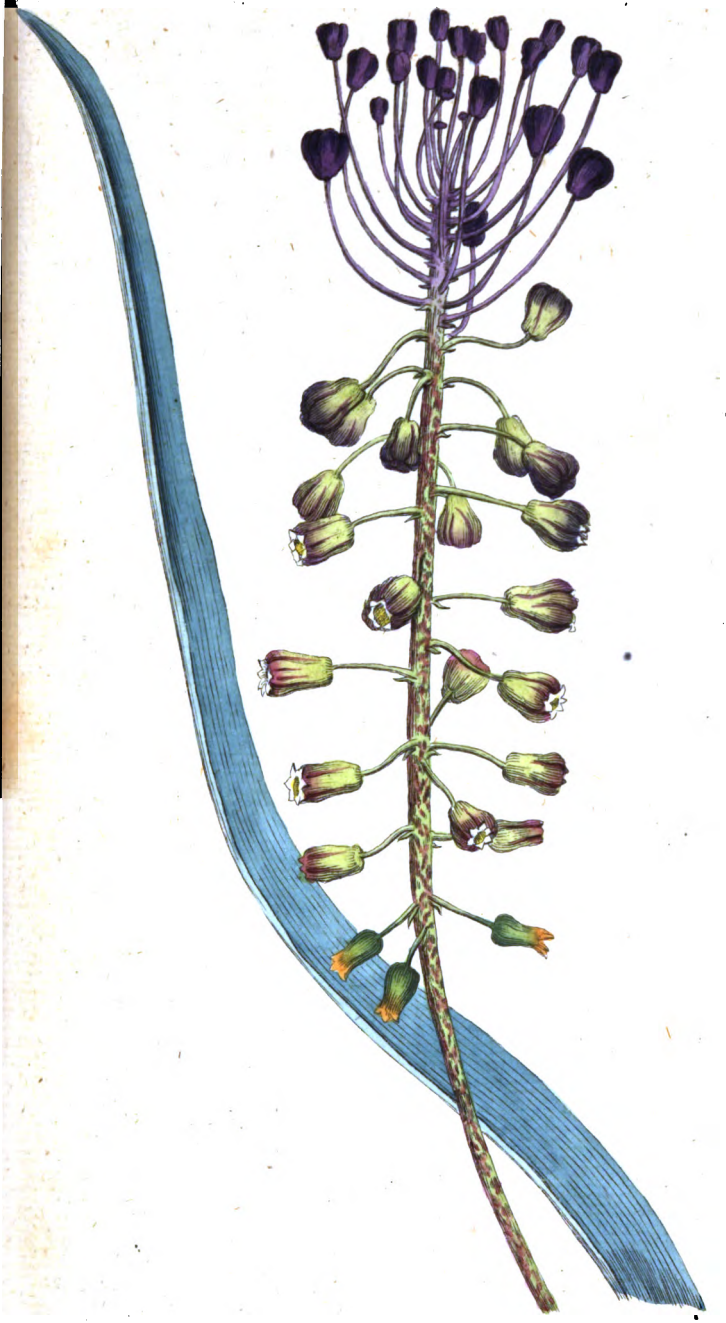
HYACINTHUS *comosus major purpureus. Bauh. Pin.* 39. *Tassel Hyacinth with three broad Leaves or Purse tassels. Park. Par.* 139.

Most of the old Botanists arranged this plant, the *racemosus*, and other species with globular flowers with the Hyacinth, from a similarity in the difference of their appearance; but Linnæus has taken the whole of them under the name of *Muscari*, in which he is followed by Miller, and should have been followed by Linnæus, for they differ so much that no Botanist would consider the present plant as belonging to the same genus with the Hare-bell.

This species grows wild in the corn-fields of Spain, Portugal, and some parts of Germany, and flowers in May and June.

It is distinguished more by its singularity than beauty: the flowers are of a dirty white, the stalk differing widely in colour from the leaves, and being mostly barren: Parkinson says, "the whole stalke with the flowers rooted, doth seeme to resemble a Purse or Pouch, and therein, as divers Gentlemen have informed me, [illegible]

[illegible] plant [illegible] in most fields [illegible]



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ADONIS VERNALIS. SPRING, or PERENNIAL ADONIS.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5 phyllus. *Petala* quinis plura alispue nectario. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ADONIS *vernalis* flore [illegible]
Syst. Vegetab. ed. [illegible]
Vol. 2. *p.* 2[illegible].

HELLEBORUS niger [illegible]. *Eyst.*
Pin. 186.

PSEUDOTHALICTRUM *Dodon. Pempt.* [illegible].

HELLEBORUS niger [illegible] flore Bupthalmi [illegible]
great Oxeye, or the great yellow [illegible]
Parkins. Paradi. p. 291. *f.* 6.

[illegible] is plain: LINNÆUS makes two [illegible]
[illegible] differing in their specific
number of their petals, which are [illegible]
[illegible] and culture; as the first [illegible]
[illegible]ing is the most expressive, [illegible]
[illegible]ERS and Mr. ARROW [illegible]
[illegible] an old inhabitant of the English gardens, [illegible]
[illegible]bellows, as it flowers in the spring, [illegible]
[illegible]ers, which expand wide when [illegible]
[illegible] and readily cultivated.
[illegible]ows wild on the mountainous [illegible]
[illegible]many.
[illegible]may be propagated by parting [illegible]
[illegible], but by seeds. MILLER recommends [illegible]

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ADONIS VERNALIS. SPRING, or PERENNIAL ADONIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* quinis plura abſque nectario. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ADONIS *vernalis* flore dodecapetalo, fructu ovato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed. Murr. p.* 514. *Ait. Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 264.

HELLEBORUS niger tenuifolius, Buphthalmi flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 186.

BUPTHALMUM *Dodon. Pempt.* 261.

HELLEBORUS niger ferulaceus ſive Bupthalmum. The great Ox-eye, or the great yellow Anemone. *Parkinſ. Parad. p.* 291. *f.* 6.

Of this plant LINNÆUS makes two ſpecies, viz. the *vernalis* and *appennina*, differing in their ſpecific character merely in the number of their petals, which are found to vary from ſituation and culture; as the firſt name taken from its time of flowering is the moſt expreſſive, we have followed Mr. MILLER and Mr. AITON in adopting it.

It is an old inhabitant of the Engliſh gardens, and a moſt deſirable one, as it flowers in the ſpring; produces fine ſhewy bloſſoms, which expand wide when expoſed to the ſun, is hardy and readily cultivated.

Grows wild on the mountainous paſtures of ſome parts of Germany.

It may be increaſed by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring, or by ſeed. MILLER recommends the latter mode.

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[illegible]

[illegible] SIXTH CLASS

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HEXANDRIA.

[illegible]

[illegible] Monogynia.

[illegible] Class.

[illegible] corolla [illegible] linear, [illegible] unequal, [illegible] inferior, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS. SUPERB GLADIOLUS; or CORN-FLAG.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita, irregularis, inæqualis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

GLADIOLUS *cardinalis* corollæ erectæ limbo campanulato, floribus ſecundis, ſcapo multifloro, foliis enſiformibus multinerviis.

This new ſpecies of Gladiolus, of whoſe magnificence our figure can exhibit but an imperfect idea, was introduced into this country from Holland, a few years ſince, by Mr. GRAFFER, at preſent Gardener to the King of Naples; and firſt flowered with Meſſrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurſerymen, at Kingſland; a very ſtrong plant of it flowered alſo this ſummer at Meſſrs. GRIMWOODS and Co. which divided at top into three branches, from one of which our figure was drawn.

It obviouſly differs from the other more tender plants of this genus, in the colour of its flowers, which are of a fine ſcarlet, with large white ſomewhat rhomboidal ſpots, on ſeveral of the lowermoſt diviſions of the Corolla; ſtrong plants will throw up a ſtem three or four feet high.

It is moſt probably a native of the Cape, flowers with us in July and Auguſt, and is increaſed by offsets from the bulbs; muſt be treated like the Ixias and other ſimilar Cape plants.

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PELARGONIUM TETRAGONUM. SQUARE STALKED GERANIUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus: *roſtra* ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tetragonum* pedunculis bifloris, ramis tetragonis carnoſis, corollis tetrapetalis. *L'Herit. n.* 72. *t.* 23.

GERANIUM *tetragonum. Linn. Suppl. p.* 305.

A vein of ſingularity runs through the whole of this plant, its ſtalks are unequally and obtuſely quadrangular, ſometimes more evidently triangular; its leaves few, and remarkably ſmall; its flowers, on the contrary, are uncommonly large, and what is more extraordinary have only four petals; previous to their expanſion they exhibit alſo an appearance ſomewhat outrè, the body of the filaments being bent ſo as to form a kind of bow, in which ſtate we have repreſented one of the bloſſoms in our figure.

When it flowers in perfection, which it is not apt to do in all places, the largeneſs of its bloſſoms renders it one of the moſt ornamental of the genus.

There is a variety of it with beautifully coloured leaves, of which we have availed ourſelves in its repreſentation.

It flowers from June to Auguſt and September; requires the ſame treatment as the more common Geraniums, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

Was firſt introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape, of which it is a native. *Ait. Hort. Kew.*

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P[illegible]ONIUM TETRAGONUM. SQUARE STALKED GERANIUM.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

[illegible] 5-partitus, lacinia suprema deficiente in tubulum capillaceum, nectarium, foetus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inaequalia: quorum 3 [illegible] calfrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, rostratus: *rostra* spiralia, introrsum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tetragonum* pedunculis biiloris, ramis tetragonis carnosis, corollis tetrapetalis.
L'Herit. n. 72. *t.* 23.

GERANIUM *tetragonum. Linn. Suppl. p.* 305.

A vein of singularity runs through the whole of this plant: its stalks are not only obtusely quadrangular, sometimes more evidently triangular; its leaves few, and remarkably small; its flowers, on the contrary, are uncommonly large, and what is more extraordinary have only four petals; previous to their expansion they exhibit also an appearance somewhat outrè, the body of the filaments being bent so as to form a kind of bow, in which state we have represented one of the blossoms in our figure.

When it flowers in perfection, which it is not apt to do in all places, the largeness of its blossoms renders it one of the most ornamental of the genus.

There is a variety of it with beautifully coloured leaves, of which we have availed ourselves in its representation.

It flowers from June to August and September; [illegible] the same treatment as the more common Geraniums, and readily propagated by cuttings.

Was first introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, from the Cape, of which it is a native. *L'Herit.*

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HYPERICUM BALEARICUM. WARTY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 0. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *balearicum* floribus pentagynis, caule fruticoſo foliis ramiſque cicatrizatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. p.* 102.

MYRTO-CISTUS pennæi *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 68.

Is according to LINNÆUS a native of *Majorca;* MILLER ſays that it grows naturally in the Iſland of *Minorca,* from whence the ſeeds were ſent to England by Mr. SALVADOR, an Apothecary at Barcelona, in the year 1718.

The ſtalks of this ſpecies are uſually of a bright red colour, and covered with little warts; the leaves are ſmall with many depreſſions on their upper ſides like ſcars; the flowers are not always ſolitary, but frequently form a kind of Corymbus.

It is a hardy green-houſe plant, and readily propagated by cuttings.

It flowers during moſt of the Summer.

CLUSIUS informs us in his *Hiſt. pl. rar. p.* 68. that he received from THOMAS PENNY, a Phyſician of London, in the year 1580, a figure of this elegant plant, and who the next year ſhewed a dried ſpecimen of the ſame in London, which had been gathered in the Iſland of Majorca, and named by him μυρτο-κιſσον, or Myrtle-Ciſtus*; it appears therefore that this plant has long been known, if not cultivated in this country.

We may remark that CLUSIUS's figure of this plant is not equally expreſſive with many of his others.

* The leaves being ſomewhat like thoſe of the Myrtle, and a gummy ſubſtance exuding from the plant as in the Gum Ciſtus.

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HYPERICUM BALEARICUM. BALEARIC ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 0. *Capsula* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYPERICUM *Caule* 4-gonio, *foliis* perforatis, *caule fructifero* [illegible] *ramisque* dicatrizatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg.* [illegible] *Species.*

MYRTO-CISTUS *pinnatus. Hist. Hal.* 1. *p.* 68.

[illegible] according to LINNÆUS's account of *Majorca*; MILLER says it grows naturally on the Island of *Minorca*, but the seeds were first sent to England by Mr. SALTER, surgeon at Barcelona, in the year 1728.

The stalks of this plant are adorned of a bright red colour, and [illegible] with little warts; the leaves are small with [illegible] like fears; the flowers are [illegible], but disposed [illegible] of Corymbus; [illegible] and readily propagated by [illegible]

[illegible] beginning and end of the Summer.

[illegible] as in his *Hist. pl. rar. p.* 68. that he received from THOMAS PENNANT, a Physician of London, in the year 1738, a sprig of this elegant plant, and who the next year [illegible] from a garden in London, which had been gathered on the Island of Minorca, and [illegible] or Myrtle Cistus; it appears to [illegible] has long been known in [illegible]

[illegible] Cistus's figure [illegible] specimen with many [illegible] covered.

[illegible] somewhat [illegible] of the Myrtle [illegible] plant is the [illegible]

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KALMIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY KALMIA.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capsula* subtus [illegible]. *Recept.* globularis.

Specific Character.

K. hirsuta, foliis ovato-lanceolatis hirsutis sparsis, floribus racemosis.

[illegible] a species of Kalmia which we have called *hirsuta*, [illegible] leaves, and calyx, being covered with strong hairs, [illegible]ered from Carolina in the Spring of 1760, by [illegible]ons, Nurseryman at Hillington, with whom it [illegible] flowered this present Autumn, about the middle of [illegible]ber, from one of which our drawing was made.

[illegible]ants were brought over with their roots enclosed in [illegible]e earth in which they naturally grew, which on being [illegible] appeared of a black colour, and full of glittering [illegible]s of sand, similar to that to the bog-earth which we [illegible] our moors and heaths; there is therefore little doubt [illegible] account accompanied the plants) but this Kalmia grows [illegible]ourish heaths, or in swamps.

[illegible] general appearance it bears some resemblance [illegible] *Daphne*; from the specimens we have seen [illegible] would appear to be from two to three feet [illegible] the flowers, which are about the size of those [illegible] *glauca*, are of a purple colour, and, contrary to [illegible] known Kalmias, grow in racemi.

[illegible] propagate by layers and [illegible] from the roots, [illegible]

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KALMIA HIRSUTA. HAIRY KALMIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis: limbo ſubtus quinquecorni. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character.

KALMIA *hirſuta* foliis ovato-lanceolatis hirſutis ſparſis, floribus racemoſis.

This new ſpecies of Kalmia which we have called *hirſuta*, the ſtalks, leaves, and calyx, being covered with ſtrong hairs, was imported from Carolina in the Spring of 1790, by Mr. WATSON, Nurſeryman at Iſlington, with whom ſeveral plants of it flowered this preſent Autumn, about the middle of September, from one of which our drawing was made.

The plants were brought over with their roots encloſed in balls of the earth in which they naturally grew, which on being examined appeared of a blackiſh colour, and full of glittering particles of ſand; ſimilar indeed to the bog-earth which we find on our moors and heaths; there is therefore little doubt (for no account accompanied the plants) but this Kalmia grows on mooriſh heaths, or in ſwamps.

In its general appearance it bears ſome reſemblance to the *Andromeda Dabœcii:* from the ſpecimens we have ſeen its uſual height would appear to be from two to three feet; it grows upright; the flowers which are about the ſize of thoſe of the *Kalmia glauca*, are of a purple colour, and, contrary to all the other known Kalmia's, grow in racemi.

It is propagated by layers, and requires the ſame treatment as the reſt of the genus, that is, to be planted in bog earth, on a north border; as this however is a new, and of courſe a dear plant, it will be moſt prudent till we know what degree of cold it will bear, to keep it in a pot of the ſame earth, plunged in the ſame ſituation, which may be removed in the Winter to a green-houſe or hot-bed frame.

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ALSTRŒMERIA PELEGRINA. SPOTTED-FLOWER'D ALSTRŒMERIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-petala, ſupera, irregularis. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Pelegrina* caule erecto, corollis campanulatis rectis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. p.* 338. *ed. Murr. Amæn. Acad.* 6. *p.* 247. cum icone.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpuraſcentibus maculatis vulgo Pelegrina. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 711. *t.* 5.

Father FEUILLEE* figures and deſcribes three ſpecies of *Alſtræmeria*, viz. *Pelegrina*, *Ligtu*, *Salſilla*, common names by which they are ſeverally diſtinguiſhed in Peru: the preſent ſpecies, which is much valued by the natives on account of its beauty, he informs us is found wild on a mountain to the north of, and a mile diſtant from Lima.

From Peru, as might be expected, the preſent plant found its way into Spain, from whence by the means of his beloved friend ALSTRŒMER, LINNÆUS firſt received ſeeds of it; the value he ſet on the acquiſition is evident from the great care he took of the ſeedling plants, preſerving them through the winter in his bed-chamber.

According to Mr. AITON, this ſpecies was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, as long ago as the year 1753.

Being a mountainous plant, it is found to be much more hardy than the *Ligtu* already figured, and is generally treated as a green-houſe plant; it is found, however, to flower and ripen its ſeeds better under the glaſs of a hot-bed frame, where air is freely admitted.

It flowers from June to October, and, though a perennial, is generally raiſed from ſeeds, yet may ſometimes be increaſed by parting its roots, which ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of the aſparagus: the ſeeds ſhould be ſown in the ſpring, in a pot of light earth, on a gentle hot-bed, either of dung or tan.

* In his Journal des Obſervations Phyſiques, Mathematiques, et Botaniques, faites ſur les Côtes Orientales de l'Amerique meridionale, &c. printed in 1714.

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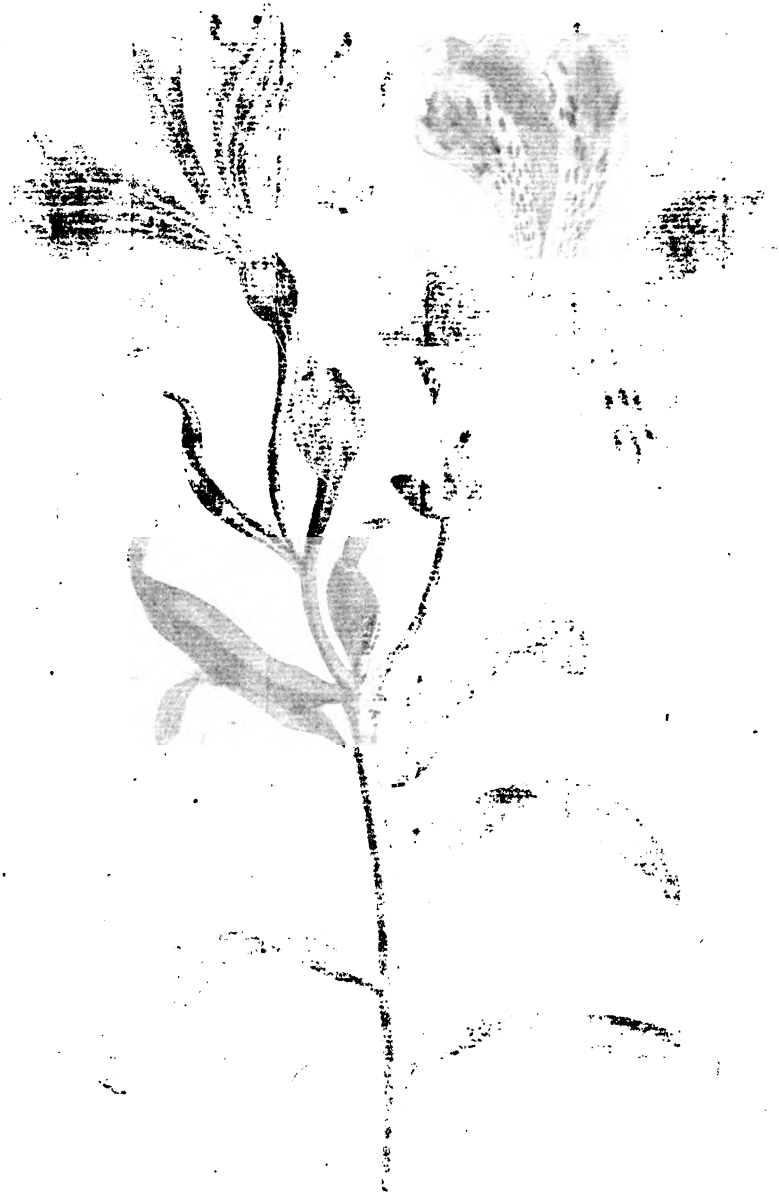

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ALSTRŒMERIA PELEGRINA. SPOTTED-FLOWER'D ALSTRŒMERIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla petala, supera, irregularis. *Stamina* declinata.

Specific Character and Synonyma.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Pelegrina* caule erecto, coroliis campanulatis rectis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis [illegible] *Linn. Syst. Veg. p.* 338. *ed. Murr. Amœn. Acad.* 6. *p.* [illegible]. cum icone.

HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascentibus maculatis vulgo Pelegrina. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 711. *t.* 5.

Father FEUILLEE* figures and describes three species of *Alstrœmeria*, viz. *Pelegrina*, *Lutea*, *Salsilla*, common names by which they are severally distinguished in Peru: the present species, which is much valued by the natives on account of its beauty, he informs us is found wild on a mountain to the southward of, and a mile distant from Lima.

From Peru, as might be expected, the present plant found its way into Spain, from whence by the means of his beloved friend ALSTRŒMER, LINNÆUS first received seeds of it; the value he set on the acquisition is evident from the great care he took of the seedling plants, preserving them through the winter in his bed-chamber.

According to Mr. AITON, this species was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, as long ago as the year 1753.

Being a moderately hardy plant, it is found to be much more hard, than the *Lutea* already figured, and is generally treated as a greenhouse plant; it is found, however, to flower and ripen its seeds better under the glass of a hot-bed frame, where air is freely admitted.

It flowers from June to October, and, though a perennial, is readily raised from seeds, yet may sometimes be increased by parting its roots, which form somewhat considerable [illegible] the autumn. The seeds should be sown [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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LUPINUS LUTEUS. YELLOW LUPINE.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 subrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *caule ramosus verticillatis appendiculatis: labio superiore bipartito; inferiore tridentato. Syst. Veg. ed 14. Murr. p. 636.*

LUPINUS sylvestris, flore luteo. *Bauh. Pin.* 348.

The Yellow Lupine. *Park. Parad. p.* 336.

The present, with many other species of Lupine, is commonly cultivated in flower gardens, for the sake of variety, usually sown in the spring with other annuals; where flower-borders are spacious, they may with propriety be admitted, but as they raise up much room, and as their flowers are of short duration, they are not so desirable as many other plants.

It is a native of Sicily, and flowers in June and July.

We have often thought that the management of the annual species, in point of collection of seeds, might be advantageously transplanted into the flower garden, in the following manner: when the plants are in full flower, and the lower pods begin to turn brown, the whole plant should be pulled up, and laid in the sun upon a cloth, or mat, to dry; the seeds will then easily shake out, which is to be done in August, September and part of October, when the ground will be prepared for sowing annuals, and the seeds will be ripe enough.

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LUPINUS LUTEUS. YELLOW LUPINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 2-labiatus. *Antheræ* 5 oblongæ, 5 ſubrotundæ. *Legumen* coriaceum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LUPINUS *luteus* calycibus verticillatis appendiculatis: labio ſuperiore bipartito; inferiore tridentato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 656.

LUPINUS ſylveſtris, flore luteo. *Bauh. Pin.* 348.

The Yellow Lupine. *Park. Parad. p.* 336.

The preſent, with many other ſpecies of Lupine, is very generally cultivated in flower gardens, for the ſake of variety, being uſually ſown in the ſpring with other annuals; where the flower-borders are ſpacious, they may with propriety be admitted, but as they take up much room, and as their bloſſoms are of ſhort duration, they are not ſo deſirable as many other plants.

It is a native of Sicily, and flowers in June and July.

We have often thought that the management of the kitchen garden, in point of ſucceſſion of crops, might be advantageouſly tranſplanted to the flower garden; in the former, care is taken to have a regular ſucceſſion of the annual delicacies of the table, while in the latter, a ſingle ſowing in the ſpring is thought to be all-ſufficient; hence the flower garden, which in Auguſt, September, and part of October, might be covered with a profuſion of bloom, exhibits little more than the decayed ſtems of departed annuals.

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PERUVIANUM. PERUV[illegible]
TURNSOLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

[illegible], 5-fida, perjetis [illegible]

Species, Matter and Synonyma.

[illegible] *Peruvianum* foliis lanceolato-ovatis, [illegible] fructu globo, spicis numerosis [illegible] secundiflo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* [illegible] PERUVIANUM foliis ovato-lanceolatis, spicis paucis secundis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict.* [illegible] *Linn.* 143.

[illegible] surrende[illegible] indeed [illegible] is fragrance rather than [illegible] precious indeed is the odour it diffuses, ma[illegible] [illegible] effected to every gentleman and lover.

[illegible] early in June, from whence the seeds were [illegible] Jussieu [illegible] of gardens at Paris. [illegible] produc[illegible] [illegible] and from the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] mountains, I [illegible] with some of the seeds, and [illegible] [illegible] garden, where [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] seeds for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM. PERUVIAN TURNSOLE.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis, 5-fida, interjectis dentibus: fauce clausa fornicibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIOTROPIUM *peruvianum* foliis lanceolato-ovatis, caule fruticoso, spicis numerosis aggregato-corymbosis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. p.* 184.

HELIOTROPIUM foliis ovato-lanceolatis, spicis plurimis confertis, caule fruticoso. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to. Icon. t.* 143.

This plant recommends itself by its fragrance rather than its beauty, so delicious indeed is the odour it diffuses, that it is considered as essential to every green-house and stove.

"It grows naturally in Peru, from whence the seeds were "sent by the younger Jussieu to the royal garden at Paris, "where the plants produced flowers and seeds; and from the "curious garden of the Duke d'Ayen, at St. Germain's, I "was supplied with some of the seeds, which have succeeded "in the Chelsea garden, where the plants have flowered and "perfected their seeds for some years." *Miller's Gard. Dict.*

You may consider it either as a stove or a green-house plant, the former is more congenial to it in the winter season.

A pure atmosphere is essential to its existence, as I experienced at Lambeth-Marsh, where I in vain endeavoured to cultivate it.

It is propagated by cuttings as easily as any Geranium, and requires a similar treatment; in hot weather it must be well supplied with water, and in winter carefully guarded against frost, so fatal to most of the natives of Peru.

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SCORZONERA TINGITANA. TANGIER SCORZONERA, or POPPY-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

****

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* plumoſus. *Calyx* imbricatus, ſquamis margine ſcarioſis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCORZONERA *tingitana* foliis omnibus runcinatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 711.

SONCHUS tingitanus papaveris folio. *Raii Suppl.* 137.

CHONDRILLA tingitana, floribus luteis papaveris hortenſis folio. *Herm. lugdb.* 657. *t.* 659.

I am indebted for ſeeds of this plant to my very worthy and liberal friend NICH. GWYN, M. D. of Ipſwich, to whoſe penetrating genius, and learned reſearches, Botany owes much.

As its name implies, it is a native of the province of Tangier, on the Barbary coaſt; appears to have been cultivated here, according to the *Hort. Kew.* in 1713, but is not mentioned in the 6th 4to. edit. of MILLER's Dictionary.

It may be conſidered as forming a valuable addition to our ſtock of annuals, being a beautiful plant, and eaſily cultivated: it thrives beſt on a moderately dry ſoil, warmly ſituated: ſhould be ſown in the ſpring with other annuals.

I have obſerved, that in the middle of ſummer, a hot unclouded ſun, which is favourable to the expanſion of moſt of the flowers of this claſs, is too powerful for thoſe of the preſent plant, which then appear to the greateſt advantage in warm hazy weather.

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SCORZONERA TINGITANA. TANGIER SCORZONERA, OR POPPY-LEAV'D VIPERS GRASS.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA EQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* plumosus. *Calyx* imbricatus, squamis margine scariosis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCORZONERA *foliis* oblongis runcinatis amplexicaulibus. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Mant. p.* 114.

CHONDRILLA *caule foliis runcinatis papaveris folio. Raii Suppl.* 137.

CHONDRILLA *Africana, floribus luteis papaveris Lecoqui folio. Herm. Lugd.* 637. *t.* 639.

I am indebted for seeds of this plant to my very worthy and liberal friend Nicol. Grace, M. D. of Ipswich, to whose promoting genius, and learned researches, Botany owes much.

As its name implies, it is a native of the province of Tangier, on the Barbary coast, appears to have been cultivated here, according to the *Hort. Kew.* in 1731, but is not mentioned in the 4th edition of MILLER's Dictionary.

It may be considered as forming a valuable addition to our stock of annuals, being a beautiful plant, and easily reared: it thrives best on a moderately dry soil, where it should be sown in the spring with other annuals.

I have observed, that in the middle of summer, when hot cloudless sun, with little wind, has expanded most of the flowers of this class, they have proved for those of the present plant, which then have had a very great advantage over them.

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PELARGONIUM GLUTINOSUM. CLAMMY CRANE'S BILL.

****

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillare nectariferum ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Corolla* pentapetala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10 inæqualia, quorum 3 raro 5 caſtrata. *Fructus* pentacoccus, roſtratus, roſtra ſpiralia introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *glutinoſum* umbellis pauciſloris foliis cordatis haſtato-quinquangulis viſcoſis. *L'Herit. Ger. Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p. 426.*
GERANIUM *glutinoſum. Jacq. ic. collect. 1. p. 85.*
GERANIUM *viſcoſum. Cavanill. Diſſ. 4. p. 246. t. 108. f. 2.*

The leaves of this ſpecies exhibit, on being touched, a manifeſt viſcidity, or clammineſs, which, independent of their ſhape, ſerves to characterize the ſpecies; the middle of the leaf is alſo in general ſtained with purple, which adds conſiderably to its beauty; but this muſt be regarded rather as the mark of a variety, than of the ſpecies.

With moſt of its congeners, it is a native of the Cape, and of modern date in this country, being introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in the year 1777.

It flowers from May to September; is readily propagated by cuttings, and ſometimes raiſed from ſeeds, from whence ſeveral varieties have been produced.

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PELARGONIUM CELTINOIDES. CLAMMY CRANE'S BILL.

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FERRARIA UNDULATA. CURLED FERRARIA.

Class and Order.

Generic Character.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

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FERRARIA UNDULATA. CURLED FERRARIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Spathæ* unifloræ. *Petala* 6, undulato-criſpata. *Stigmata* cucullata. *Capſ.* 3-locularis, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FERRARIA *undulata* caule multifloro. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. p.* 820. ed. 14. *Murr. Ait. Kew. p.* 305. *v.* 3.

FLOS INDICUS e violaceo fuſcus radice tuberoſa. *I. B. Ferrar. Flora. ed. nov. p.* 167. *t.* 171.

GLADIOLUS INDICUS e violaceo fuſcus radice tuberoſa nobis. *Moriſ. hiſt. ſ.* 4. *t.* 4. *f.* 4.

NARCISSUS INDICUS flore ſaturate purpureo. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *t.* 49. *f.* 9.

IRIS ſtellata cyclamine radice pullo flore. *Barrel. Icon.* 1216.

The old Botaniſts appear to have been wonderfully at a loſs to what family they ſhould refer this very ſingular plant, as will appear on conſulting the ſynonyms; BURMAN at length made a diſtinct genus of it, naming it *Ferraria* in honour of JOH. BAPTISTA FERRARIUS, by whom it was deſcribed, and very well figured, in his *Flora ſeu de Florum Cultura*, publiſhed at Amſterdam, in 1646.

Mr. MILLER informs us, that he received roots of this plant from Dr. JOB BASTER, F. R. S. of Zirkzee, who obtained it from the Cape, of which it is a native.

In the vegetable line, it is certainly one of the moſt ſingular and beautiful of nature's productions; much it is to be regretted that its flowers are of very ſhort duration, opening in the morning and finally cloſing in the afternoon of the ſame day; a ſtrong plant will, however, throw out many bloſſoms in ſucceſſion.

In its ſtructure and œconomy, it approaches very near to the *Siſyrinchium.*

It flowers very early in the ſpring, from February to May, and is uſually progagated by offsets, which its bulbs produce in tolerable plenty. It requires a treatment ſimilar to the Ixias and other Cape bulbs. Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered this ſpring, in the poſſeſſion of R. FORSTER, Eſq. of Turnham-Green.

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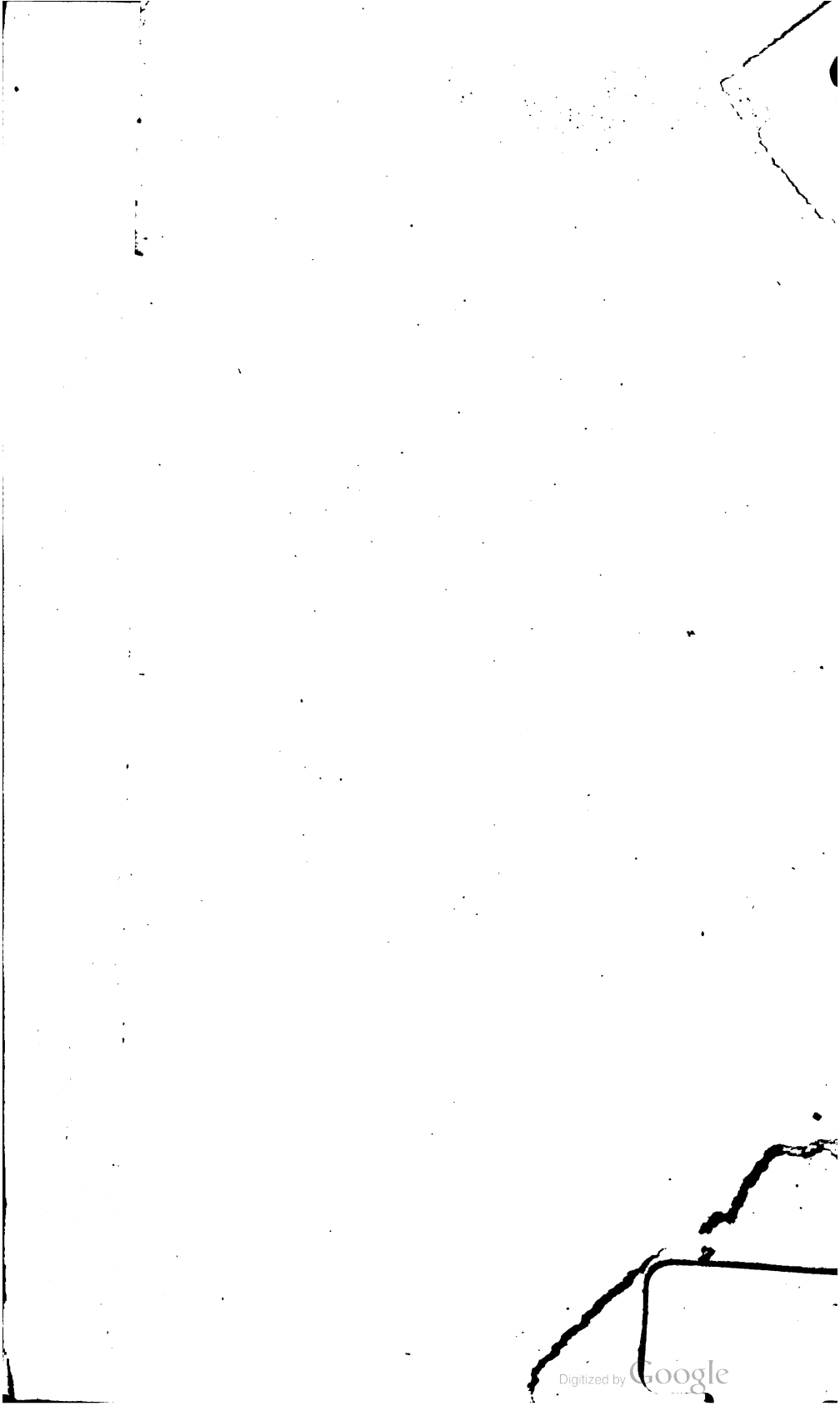
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